The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,775 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886.

SHIPPING.

P. MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...ALTA, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, MALTA, ...MOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ...AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
...S	3,000	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st Aug.
L ROME	3,000	500	G. E. Cutler	14th Sept.
M MADRAS	3,000	500	G. W. Atkinson	21st "
L CEYLON	3,000	500	E. M. Simonds	28th "
A ASSAYE	3,000	500	E. J. Nesbitt	5th Oct.
L GUELPH	3,000	800	A. H. Johnson	12th "
M BOMBAY	3,000	800	W. S. Andrews	19th "
L PERA	3,000	800	W. J. Eastes	26th "
— GWALIOR	3,000	800	R. Hazelwood	2nd Nov.

...steamers despatched homeward to London via ... marked M. via Marseilles. By ... London change vessels at Suez ... at Brindisi, including railway fare from ... and passages registered for places in ... will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon ... at 4 p.m. on the ... following dates:—

...STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, ... JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3,000	800	R. Jamieson	31st Sept.
VENICE	3,156	600	M. de Horne	11th "
CHUSAN	2,766	500	J. Hassall	1st Oct.
ROME	3,000	800	Parratt	15th "
BYCULLA	3,034	500	C. Scrivener	29th "

...steamers are now issued at greatly reduced rates ... For particulars of which apply to

F. P. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 20, 1886.

NAZIONALE ITALIANA

...RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers ... leave BOMBAY at regular inter... ... for ADEN, calling at ADEN, ... PORT SAID, MESSINA, ... and MARSEILLES, and from ... as below:—

	Tons.	H. P.		
...ARIA	5,000	800		1st Sept.
...ENGO	5,000	800		15th "
...ARIA	5,000	800		1st Oct.
...ENGO	5,000	800		15th "
R. RISATTINO	5,000	800		1st Nov. 1887

...WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain ... TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, ... Genoa or Naples at ... RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.	
...RISATTINO	5,000		6th Sept.	
ROE (Iron)	3,000		15th Oct.	

For further particulars of information and other particulars regarding freight, passage, &c., apply to

P. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bazoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
...ARIA	...Lessich	3,000	800	30th Sept.
PARTHIA	C. Doncich	2,800	650	25th Sept.
POSEIDON	...Bechinger	2,800	650	3rd October
BERENICE	...Tradicich	2,800	650	9th "
...ARIA	...Lessich	3,000	800	23rd "
...PHITRITE	...Tradicich	2,800	150	2nd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	...Lessich	3,000	800	15th "

A ...steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

...Rs. 110 Rs. 110

...tickets now issued available for six MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI, ...	Rs. 400	Rs. 280

...fares include all ... meals.

...for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 15th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
VOLVENTA	F. Raimondich	2,800	450	1st Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Bazoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th August 1886.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious ... ...ected BUNGALOW at Parel, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
Housekeeper.

2, Morel... lane.

TO LET, near Jy opposite to the Victoria ... ...ouse, Rhe DENCE suitable for an Eurasian ... family. Rent Rs. 60. The place is also well ... for a small Boarding House. For further ... apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 2, RUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

...PROGRAMME OF RAJPUTANA RACES ... AND STEEPLE CHASES IS NOW OUT.

...Copies can be had on application to HONORARY ... Rajputana Races Nusserabad.

HERBINDER C. HOGG, Captain
Hon. Sec., Rajputana Races.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., STEWARD, SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, ... Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horse ... delivery of Commission sale, Rs. 38 per ... including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses ... Rs. 10; Up-country commissions undertaken; ... and selling of horses with ... attention. Horses ... single and double harness in the ... Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse ... under the management of a thoroughly ... farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS,

with the latest improvements, ... at London Prices ... cost of freight, etc., to Bombay. ... arrangements with the Manufacturers the ... respectfully to bring to the notice of the ... in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos ever constructed—at the above prices. Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently ... for use and storing in a hot ... being large, hard, and not so readily ... Kinds of Coal by exposure to ... is supplied of the same good ... as heretofore by

...GGINSON & Co.,
29, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

NOTES ON ... AND REVENUE.

...AND SOUND

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 30th August (on arrival of Outward English Mail), sailing for Kurrachee, Muscat, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, at 5 p.m., sailing as such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th August, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its Kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash, 1 bottle, Re. 1-12; per bottle, Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET

POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testifies to its excellence.

Per doz. Cash, qts. Rs. 14-8, pints Rs. 8-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

A FAVOURITE Wine from the District of BORDEAUX. This Wine has been well established in public favour for many years. Its sales are the largest, and it is unquestionably the best value in the Indian Market.

Qts. Rs. 11-8 per doz. Pints Rs. 6-8 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite: the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol. They are specially adapted for use in India.

STILL WINES.

		PER DOZ. CASH. Bottles.	Half Bottles.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM	A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use	10 0	6 8
GEISENHEIM	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	22 0	12 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Mark)	Of great fragrance, pure and natural	27 0	
HOCHHEIM	A very agreeable dinner wine, delicate and fine	25 0	13 8
NIERSTEINER	Very soft and good bouquet	29 0	15 8
LIEBFRAUEN MILCH	A splendid wine, rich in character and flavour	35 0	18 8
JOHANNISBERG	The perfection of Hocks. A highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	45 0	24 0

SPARKLING WINES.

SUPERIOR HOCK	Delicate flavour and bouquet	38 0 20 8
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	The very finest wine of its kind	46 0 24 8
FINE MOSELLE	Fine, full flavour	34 0 18 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	Very fragrant	38 0 21 0
FINEST NON-PAREIL	Very rich, delicious bouquet	46 0 25 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4.5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery. Five ton and 20 ton Crab Wrenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS,
CHILDERNS COSTUMES,
LAYETTES,
TROUSSEAUX. BABY LINIEN.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, POONA. APOLLO-STREET. BOMBAY.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 2 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,
BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of ... perfect shooting powers in severa... low cash prices as to complet... of equal excellence.
... application to Audley House ... London.

NOTICES

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 28th August 1886, at 6 o'clock p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Honorary Secretary.

26th July 1886.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Cuttack on September 15, the ship BOYNE, with a voyage to ENGLAND, MUIR & Co., Lloyds Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1886.

TO BE SOLD or LET on long lease, Apollo House, Apollo Road, Fort. Entirely rebuilt and renovated about 20 years ago and lately under a mortgage to the E. I. Financial and Land Association, Ld., London, for Rs. 3,50,000. Very desirable premises for a genteel family, or for Hotel or Lodging establishment. The proprietor is at present residing in Europe, and is therefore desirous of selling or letting the House on long lease, to one. Apply to Sir Kharshedji M. MANOCKJI, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing inks ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed sole Agents for Bombay for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India
Meadow Street, Fort.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of best RANGOON TEAK TIMBER.

The Timber to be sawn straight and square; must be well-seasoned, free from holes, shakes and sap.

Delivery free on Railway trucks at Bombay.

Tenders superscribed as such to be delivered at the Bombay Agency, Treacher's Buildings, before 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on the 10th proximo.

For further particulars apply to

W. PENDLEBURY, Acting Agent,
Secunderabad.

Who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited.

Bombay, 26th August, 1886.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August, instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1886.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 31st August, 1886, both days inclusive.

By order,
P. P. HARVEY & Co.
NARAYEN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries and Agents, the Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld.

Bombay, 21st August, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for discharging from ships, landing and delivering the consignments of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November, 1886.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, after the 25th instant.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Administrative Offices, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 17th of September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by the agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th August, 1886.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, of fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Dacoitie, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON.
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Office.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

BEERS, STOUTS AND CIDER, TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash Price.		
Per doz. bottles, cash	...Rs. 6 0	Per doz. half-bottles, cash	...Rs. 4 0

TREACHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

This Beer has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian market.

Per doz. quarts, cash	...Rs. 7 0	Per doz. pints, cash ...	...Rs. 5 4

SOLE AGENTS FOR
JOHNSON AND CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Per doz. bottles	...Rs. 6 8	Per doz. half-bottles...	...Rs. 4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the home market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per doz. bottles, cash	...Rs. 6 12	Per doz. half-bottles, cash	...Rs. 4 12

BASS'S PALE ALE IN WOOD,
DIRECT FROM BREWERY.

	Bottles.	Half-bottle.
BASS BEER, L. G. A., by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	...Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 8
Do. by Stone and Son, per dozen cash ...	,, 6 8	,, 4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz. cash	,, 6 8	,, 4 8
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash.	,, 8 0	,, 5 8
KILDERKINS	...each ,, 32 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CELEBRATED INVALIDS' PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles. The price is Rs. 13-8 per doz 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask, filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Price at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 125, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD. OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver	20, Steel ... 10-0
Turnpin do.	,, 36	,, 25	,, ... 10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	,, 40	,, 25	,, ... 14-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	,, 25	Tortoiseshell	... 16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	Steel	... 8-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars			... 6-0
Japanese Gap Eye Protectors			... 8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors			... 8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT "VERY DURABLE" FELT HATS.

"WEST END SHAPES."

"A Large Choice"—BLACK & COLORS—The Latest productions.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c. BOMBAY.

CHEROOTS, CIGARETTES, AND TOBACCO.

DRAWBACK TO MEMBERS ONLY.

TRICHINOPOLY—Dawson's Prime		Per 100 Rs. 1
Do. Nobles		,, ,, 1
Do. Office Manilla		,, ,, 1
DINDIGUL No. 1		,, ,, 1
Do. ,, 2		,, ,, 1
Do. ,, 3		,, ,, 1
DINDIGUL HAVANNAH, No. 1		,, ,, 1
Do. do.		,, ,, 1
OFFICE CIGARETTES		,, ,, 1
COCONADA Lunka Dumps—a most delicious smoking Cigar		,, ,, 1
PENANG Table Devils		,, ,, 1
Do. Grown-up		,, ,, 1
Do. Trabucos		,, ,, 1
KAISER-HIND CIGARETTES		,, ,, 1
MADRAS CIGARETTES, 12 kinds		Per 100 Rs. 1 to 2
CUT TOBACCOS—Kirk's 1st Eye		Per lb. 1
Do. Richmond Gem		,, ,, 1
Do. Duke of Durham		,, ,, 1
Do. Richmond Mixture		,, ,, 1

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,

FORBES AND MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
W. J. ESSAL, Manager.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIRADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 24 8	Cash, 18 Credit
Per 2 dozen pints	,, 37 8	,,

CUTLER, PALMER & ...
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ... THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COM...

KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE.)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened ... Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen ... largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch ... graphic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best style at moderate ... Studio open daily from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any previ... ments.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMP...

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRAND

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY ... SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we ... recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this ti... other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWRO...
PHAIDOWNEE.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on applicatio...

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K...

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FORT, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. ...
Do. 7 years old, grand Whisky	,, ...
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, ...
"NATIVE LOCHNAGAR" in square bottles	,, ...
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, ...
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,, ...
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, ...

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. ...
Do. ... Shamrock	,, ...
KING OLD, our own blend	,, ...

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & ...
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

...VERTISEMENTS.

...PHEATRE.

...HORE'S INCESSANT FUN.
...BRILLIANT RECEPTION
...WELL-KNOWN AND ONLY
...DSON'S
SURPRISE
PARTY.
...K DONALD'S OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
SECOND PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY EVENING 27TH AUG.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
GREAT HIT OF NOVELTIES.
Read a few of the items.
THE KITCHEN BAND.
Middle—MAX HARLOCK on the pig-o, accompanied by ...
...from Fine—Neanderthal concerto in ...
MR. EDISON'S PSYCHO-PHYSICAL ECCENTRICITIES.
Miss ADA MAYON, the Serio-Comic Specialities.
MR. SIDNEY COLVILLE,
The Colonial Humorist, impersonator, and Ventriloquist.
Misses BOONDECK & REEVES
In their Tyrolean Duets, with Mandoline and Guitar Accompaniments.
Miss ADA LEADE will sing one of her German Ballads.
The champion Lightning Cartoonist of the World Mons. FURLEY, in his wonderful Drawings, Sketches, and Caricatures.
The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the screaming Sketch.
SLOCUM'S DOG.
Miss Fanny, in love with Georgie Slocum ... Miss A. Mayon.
Billy Stutterly ... Mr. S. Colville.
Johnny Grahall ... T. Hudson.
NEW BALLADS, DUETS, JOKES, &c.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes to hold four ... Rs. 12 | Pit Stalls ... Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls ... 3 | Pit ... 1
Dress Circle ... Annas 8.
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9 p.m.
T. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETICS.
IN CONNECTION WITH AND UNDER THE AUSPICE OF THE VOL CLUB.
GRAND MILITARY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS
AT THE
GAIETY THEATRE,
BOMBAY,
ON THE
5TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1886.
CONTESTS OPEN TO VOLUNTEERS ONLY.
EVENTS.
1. Bayonet ... Prize Rs. 30
2. Sword vs. Sword ... 30
3. Boxing (Heavy weights over 9½ stone) ... 30
A Special Club Display.
4. Bayonet vs. Sword ... 30
5. Fencing ... 20
6. Boxing (light weights 9½ stone and under) ... 30
A prize of Rs. 50 presented by Major M. Wyer, R.V. R.G. (three), the Vol Club will be awarded to the competitor gaining the highest points in the above events.
CONDITIONS.
Entrance fee ... for each event, Re. 1 payable in advance. All entrances to be made to the undersigned not later than the 1st September next, when such entrances will be closed.
NOTE REDUCTION OF ENTRANCE FEE.
EDMUND W. FERN,
Honorary Secretary for Volunteer Athletics,
No. 36, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
OFFERS with samples for the supply of 100 yards WHITE TWILLED CRICKET FLANNEL will be received by ... up to noon, THIS DAY.
THE RINGS OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND ... for the year ending 30th June, and after MONDAY, the 30th instant, to the shareholders on the Company, whose names appeared on the Register on the 13th instant.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates while receiving payment between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1886.

CHEAP GODOWN
ACCOMMODATION
may be had at
GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

JUST UNPACKED
A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
SINGLE AND DOUBLE
PERAMBULATORS.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. WARDEN & CO.,
62, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
HAVE ... on hand "Boro" German Mission" Manilore Tiles (flat and ...), Skylights and Ventilators, Lime and Bricks ... (Portland) ... Cement, ... Pavement and Wall ... Art ... Tiles for furnishers, &c. ... flooring, ... and Roofing ...

COOPER MADON'S
GOUT SPECIFIC
... confidently recommended as a remedy with most results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. ... Relieves the Pain almost ... and reduces the swelling as if by ... Per bottle Re. 1.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COOPER MADON'S
HEALTH CORDIAL
... indispensable article in restoring lost ... and Brain Power. ... a specific for ... Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervous and Sexual debility, diminished vitality, difficulties and energetic conditions generally. ... results attend the employment of this ... in treatment of convalescences from fever ... debilitating diseases.
Per bottle, Rs. 3-4 and 2-4.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.
ST PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
CATARACT SPECTACLES,
Concave Spectacles (for short sight)
Convex Spectacles (for long sight)
Concave or Convex Eye-glasses, single ... folders, ...
... reserver, or Goggles, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoke-coloured.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREATEST ... EVER INVENTED FOR MOTHERS AND ... NURSES.
GELDART'S
GALACTAGOGUE,
OR MILK PRODUCER.
Geldart's Galactagogue not only produces a plentiful and naturally healthy flow of Milk, but by enriching the blood, converts the watery nonfeeding fluid into a rich, healthy, nourishing diet. It is highly recommended for all cases of debility, pain in the side, &c., and is a certain remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache.
Per bottle, Rs. 2 and ...
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIALITE" CHINA TEAS
CHOICE FAMILY MIXTURE,
Possessing finest aroma and agreeable taste.
Per lb. tin Re. 1-8.
ORANGE PEKOE,
Unsurpassed in aroma and taste,
Per lb. tin Re. 1-10.
THE WELL-KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS,
CHAPORE ESTATE.
ORANGE PEKOE,
Per lb., Re. 1-12.
THE UNIVERSAL MIXTURE,
Per lb., Re. 1-4.
COOPER, MADON & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between ... principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes ... from Bombay to places in India and ... short descriptive notices of all places of in... hill-sanitaria &c. With a new Coloured ... showing ... Railway station on the ... Price eight Annas. Postage Free, ... a copy at every month at the Bombay ... Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. Sporting and trade advertisements are charged under the scale.

NOVELTIES IN DOLLS.—See the outfits of twenty ... in the most fashionable style, looking almost ... Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MISS ... "Ancona"—New Frillings, ... Rosary Trimmings, Ladies ... Boys Eton Collars, Hornby Row.

SACCONE'S Marsalas and Amontillado Sherries, in beautiful condition.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Bombay.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, Bombay and Madras Manufacture, in small parcels as presents.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Bombay.

GENERAL AGENCY, Shipping and Forwarding ... Europe and from Europe, and orders on Commission.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Bombay.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES to Up-country Stations and Local Purveying business attended to.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Manilla Cheroots, per box of 50, Re. 1, in good condition. Sold on account of consignor.—HOWARD & Co., 81, Meadow Street.

ICES! ICES! Pistachio and Strawberry Cream, French and English Confectionery, Crystalized Fruits, Ham and Bacon.—MORENAS & Co., Wine, Spirits and General Merchants, 15, Meadows Street.

ICES, ICES, four kinds daily. Every day a different kind. Also Wines and Spirits. Mocha Coffee of the best quality to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction ... grand paddock bred, unbranded, weight-carrying bay Australian Gelding, imported by P. and O. 15 hands high, a broken cavalry Charger, quiet to ride or drive, in single or double harness, to-day, at 1-30 p.m.

STRAYED.—A large black CAT, English. Please inform at 99, Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill.

KEROSINE-OIL, 150 test, Rs. 5, and 125 test, Rs. 4, for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY & CO., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A NEW NOVELTY.—Scent Spraying, Walking Sticks, Jewellery of all descriptions, &c., at STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Of best Coventry make with ball bearings, and all the latest improvements. H. A. GEVERS & Co., Bombay.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

TO LET, from 1st September, on Bandora Hill, FURNISHED BUNGALOW with outhouses, &c. For particulars apply to X. Y. Z., care of this paper.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 7-8. Suit Rs. 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SETS of WATCHMAKING TOOLS, complete in cases, each at Rs. 65, Rs. 75, Rs. 90, and Rs. 110.—MARCUS & Co. Limited, Watch Manufacturers, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 28, owner going home, a very handsome Cheetham C B, MARE, with harness and stylish English DOG-CART.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR-CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5-8, 10-12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 6, Rampart Row.

CARTER'S SEEDS in hermetically closed boxes just received. Price of flower ... Rs. 5-8, and 10. Vegetable, Rs. 3-8 and 4-8 each. Purity guaranteed by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Crossroad, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week in the size of the *Gazette* daily. Subscription Rs. 2 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½ ... young, matured grey well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEEKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS we have opened a stall at the Crawford Market for the sale of our different kinds of Flour, Horse-food, Bran, &c., at cash rates.—BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion "MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 32 per dozen. CAMBRIC do. Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 28-8 per dozen. Try at V. A. LACKAR'S, near Jackaria Masjid.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the ... Public that he has a large assortment of Macaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. G. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists 3, Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

"TERAI HATS.—For Ladies, Gents, and Children of Sorts. French Felt, Sun and Rain Proof, Navy Blue, Slate and Brown, Rs. 8 each. Best value ever offered. Seethat each is stamped in gold.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

WANTED, a European NURSE to accompany a Lady to England leaving in October. She would have the entire charge of a child a year old. Must be a good sailor; a total Abstainer preferred. Apply to C. J. A., care of King, King & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-2½ aged, thoroughly broken in, infantry charger and weight carrier, and a Bay Arab Pony, 13-1, about 6 years, has constantly been ridden by a lady. Sold only on account of the owner going home. Apply to LUDHA HERAIM and Co. Bellasis Road, Byculla.

MILD (rolled) Breakfast BACON, Cooked Ham, Gruyere and Double Gloster Cheese. EXTRA TOAST Biscuits in 2lb. and 3lb. tins—PEARSE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

LEATHES AND Co.
COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
HUMMUM STREET.

IMPORTANT ALTERATION IN TIME AND PLACE OF SALE.

LEATHES & Co. have been favoured with instructions from the executors of the late Gerald L. Trevor to sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow lately occupied by him in Dockyard-road, Mazagon, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., the whole of his valuable household furniture, a cottage piano by Mauch, a metronome and dictarium, stationery cabinets, also a choice selection of crockery, tea sets, toilet sets, dinner sets, electro-plated ware, Dresden, China chandeliers, table lamps, 2 gall. Ispecombe filter (new), and sundry other articles. Sale to commence at 2 p.m., precisely. Property is now on view.
LEATHES & Co.
Bombay, 28th August, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF MATCHES, 18 BLOCKS, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 22, Cutlery Bazaar, near Crawford's Market, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, 18 ... and Rs. 2a Abbuchalli Dawoodbhai, an insolvent, consisting of matches, damaged padlocks, ink stands, old envelopes, tin plates, playing cards, slates, bar soap, bench, &c., &c.

SALE OF 14 BALES OF GUNNYBAGS DAMAGED BY SEA-WATER.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 noon Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder south, on account of the underwriters, the following bales of gunnybags landed ex. s. s. Nowshera
K P M G—14 bales gunnybags damaged by sea-water.

SALE OF 29 BALES OF GUNNYBAGS DAMAGED BY SEA-WATER.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 noon Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder south, by order of Messrs. Trecomjee Jeewanjee and on account of the underwriters the following bales of gunnybags landed ex. s. s. Nowshera—
L. T. 29 bales gunnybags damaged by sea-water.

SALE OF LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINES HAND-PRESSES, PORTABLE ENGINE WITH BOILER, &c.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner Esq., Official Assignee H C, and ... for Bezonjee Ardaseer Hora, an insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m., at No. 389, Dan Tanker (Duncan Road), consisting of large lithographic machines, hand presses, ink grinding machine, lithographic stones, Koran books, negative Koran, portable (4 h.p.) vertical steam engine with shafting, pulleys, table, chairs, wax bench, zinc boxes, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th August, 1886.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of English single and double HARNESSES.
... Gentlemen's ... Lady's SADDLES, one former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.
Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.
Gram and grass MACHINES.
A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.
A Canoe shaped LANDAU, with patent self acting hood; for one or pair of horses, both by Lewis of Salisbury.
A pair of fast trotting well-matched CHESTNUT ARABS, height 14-2, age 5 years.
A pair of BAY ARABS, 14-3, age 5 years thoroughly broken to single and double harness.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and scrips, stocks received for customers will be collected without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager.
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guarantees as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts	Per 2 doz. pints
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs. 30 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 50 0	,, 55 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole, Red Seal	,, 46 0	,, 50 0
Dry Rhte Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From Messrs. DEINHARD GOEDERHAM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	44 0	,, 47 0
SEKT, or HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Lauerheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Forsterheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 23 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO FRANK, Sr.		
Liebfraumilch	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0
Hermanstier-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharlachberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	,, 38 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	,, 10 8	
Chateau de Fronde	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	,, ...
Los Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roe St Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Ladite	,, 3 0	...
Chateau Mantesin	,, 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	...
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Lieutne Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Ceu de Barrey	,, 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 19 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlavitz	,, 12 0	,,
BRANDY.	Per 1 doz.	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne [M. &]	,, 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy	,, 34 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky	,, 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 24 0	
,,	,, 32 0	
Ben Cruchan's Blend	,, 21 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsner Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	,,
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	,,
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	,, ...
Finest do	,, 20 0	,, ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 12 to 20 lbs.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	2 do.	1 0
	4 do.	1 12
From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Peace for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 12
From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	,, 1 8
Andrews Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	,, 0 12
Roast Beef	,, 2 lbs.	,, 0 12
Boiled Beef	,, 2 lbs.	,, 0 12
Brawn	,, 2 lbs.	,, 0 12
Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	,, 0 12
do	,, 1 lbs.	,, 0 8
Potted Tongue	,, 1 lbs.	,, 0 8

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No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

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BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ... Rs. 18 6 Cases
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JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.
LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—
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INDIA PALE ALE—
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PILSENER BEER.
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BOMBAY.
BANJOS!
BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65	0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55	0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted	60	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, wainut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75	0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75	0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	12	0
Do. do. oak hoop	12	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40	0
Do. do. with machine head and circular zopped dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25	0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12	0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10	0
Do. do. (no rebuttent nailed on)	6	0

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

12	...	9 0
11 do.	...	6 0
9 do.	with tacked head	3 0
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Cures Consumption and General Debility.
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THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.
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ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.
The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana, Civil *vs.* Military.
Band, G. I. P. R., Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the ... Kashgar (s), from Hongkong.

SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Kurrachee; and Amana (s), for Police and Jivita Vietna.

DOCK.—The s.s. Kashgar entered the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. Celerity left it yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Walkeshwar Pitori Fair will be held to-morrow (Sunday). The fair will continue for ... consecutive days.

ADULTERATION OF LIQUOR.—Mr. Webb yesterday fined Bhaojee Luximon, a licensed victualler, Rs. 10, for having in his possession a bottle of liquor 8 degrees below the authorised strength.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens at 5-45 this evening (weather permitting):—

...	Sincerity ..... R. Smith
...	The Barber of Seville ..... Rossini.
...	Selection ..... G. Growe.
...	La Sonnambula ..... Bellini.
...	Love Lights ..... Edward Newton.
...	Sturm Angel ..... Faust.
...	God save the Queen.

CRICKET.—There will be a cricket match to-day on the Gymkhana ground between teams representing the Civil and Military elements. The players will probably be:—Civil: Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Murray, Mr. Gambles, Mr. Lang, Mr. H. B. Ware, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. Coxon, and Mr. Gladding. Military: Major Morse, Captain Burton, Captain Slater, Lieutenant Clowes, Lieutenant Merriman, Lieutenant Vincent and 5 non-commissioned officers.

ABDUCTED THEFTS.—Meah Abdoola, a shopkeeper, Mandvi, reported to the police that his servant, named Mirza, had stolen a quantity of gold, some valuable leather, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 130, on Thursday, and absconded. A search is being made for the man. Bhewn Abhajee, living at Kholbat Street, reported the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 174, from a box in his room on Thursday. Enquiries are in progress.

WINDING UP OF THE BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY.—Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, applied to Mr. Justice Farran at the High Court yesterday, for an order winding up the Bombay Electrical Company, lately formed by Mr. Premchund Roychand and others, and for the appointment of a liquidator. The learned counsel said that the chairman of the company, the principal creditor, and the chief shareholder were in favour of appointing Mr. Thomas Liddetter as official liquidator. His Lordship made an order for the winding up of the company with Mr. Liddetter as official liquidator.

ASSAULTING AND ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—Two Mahomedan vagrants, named Aga Jan Mahomed Jan and Curreem Juglee, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of assaulting a police havildar, and escaping from legal custody. The two accused were, on Wednesday last, arrested by the police, together with two others, who were all found gaming on the verandah of a house near the Null Bazaar, and were being conveyed to the lock-up, when the two accused assaulted the havildar, and caused the whole four to effect their escape. Accused No. 1, however, was subsequently arrested, and on the following day by Inspector Cobb at a coffee shop, while the other two are still at large. Accused No. 1 was fined Rs. 32, and the other Rs. ...

THE SPLIT AMONG THE COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTORS.—Yesterday, at the High Court, two suits filed by Sulleman Ibrhim against Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy and other Commissariat contractors were called on before Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, for the plaintiff, said a heavy motion in the matter was pending before Mr. Justice Scott, which had been postponed for some days, and applied that these cases be postponed for a month. The Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama and other solicitors for different defendants, consented to the postponement; and an order was made accordingly. His Lordship enquired why the postponement was not obtained by *precipe* to the Prothonotary, so as to save counsel's attendance. Mr. Inverarity replied that under the rules it was necessary to file a *precipe* by one, whereas the suits suddenly appeared in the board at 2 p.m. on Thursday.

A SWELTING EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Shaik Mustan Shaik Qasser and seven others were charged with [illegible] Hospital Benson and Private [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] Regiment, with having on the [illegible] last. The case for the prosecution was that the three soldiers on the evening in question were passing along the Bellasis Junction Road singing, when a number of native boys followed them. The soldiers then turned round suddenly and chased the boys, who, through fright, ran away screaming, which caused a large crowd of natives to collect, who assaulted the soldiers. Amongst the crowd were the eight accused. Of these, accused No. 5, named Sowlia Babajee, a shoemaker, armed with a billet of firewood, assaulted Corporal Benson, inflicting severe wounds about the head and face, whereby his upper and lower lips were completely cut open, and five of his teeth were knocked out. The other two soldiers were also wounded, but not so severely. The police came on the scene, and arrested accused Nos. 4 and 5 on the spot, while the others, who effected their escape, were arrested on the following day. The Magistrate, upon the evidence adduced, convicted five of the accused, and discharged the remaining three for want of evidence. Accused No. 1 and another were fined Rs. 20 each, two others were fined Rs. 15 each, and No. 5, Sowlia Babajee, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING A TRAMWAY INSPECTOR.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. ... Jamsetjee Jowajee Nazir, a Parsee, once ... with the Bombay Detective Force, was charged with assaulting a tramway inspector named Khasabeg.

It appeared that this case arose out of another in which two Parsee schoolboys were charged with throwing a stone at the tramcars. The accused with another Parsee met the inspector in a lane in Dhobie Talao, and knocked him down. While beating him they complained to complainant that they were revenging the insult given to the Parsee schoolboys, to whom they were related. The accused denied the assault, and averred that all the members of his family could prove that he had not left his house on the day of the alleged assault. He had not his witnesses present, as he received his summons late the previous day.

His Worship remarked, the accused had ample time, and the members of his family did not want subpœnas.

Accused said he wanted a commission to issue to his friends, as the ladies could not appear in the day time.

His Worship replied he could not attend the Court at his house to issue a commission, but adjourned the case for one witness accused desired to call.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday, at their registered office in Bumpart Row, Mr. Nowrojee J. Gamudia presiding. The following report was submitted to the meeting:—

The time has again come round for your directors to lay before you the audited balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the company, made up to the 30th June last, and in so doing they have the pleasure to inform you that the result of the company's working for the year shows an excess of 14,802 bales, or 2,119 bales against 46,317 bales pressed up to the same date in 1885. You will, however, observe from the accounts that your directors have been obliged to erect 4 cotton openers in your presses, in order to meet the requirements of customers, and to keep pace with rival companies. A telephone has also been put up to facilitate communications. These additions to plant have, of course, increased the working expenses, and keen competition has had to be met with concessions, both adversely affecting the profit and loss account. From the statement of this account, it will be seen that the year's nett earnings amount to Rs. 27,627-3-2, which, with Rs. 170-8-1 carried forward from last year, makes a total of Rs. 27,797-11-3. Out of this sum your directors have carried Rs. 8,500 to the credit of depreciation account, which leaves a sum of Rs. 19,297-11-3 available for distribution. Your directors recommend that out of the profit above shown, a dividend of Rs. 20 per share be paid on the 595 shares of the company, of Rs. 500 each, absorbing Rs. 17,850, and that the balance of Rs. 1,447-11-3 be carried forward to the current year's account. Referring to the last meeting of the shareholders, under date 19th August 1885, your directors have entered into a contract with the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., for a period of 99 years renewable at the expiration of that term, like term. The settlement of the business has been rather protracted, but from circumstances over which your directors have had no control.

The report and balance sheet were received and adopted. A dividend was declared of Rs. 40 per share. Mr. J. Gamudia was re-elected a director, and Mr. Framjee Framjee Bunshaw was re-elected auditor.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 26.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

AN ALLEGED WRONG ACQUITTAL.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* KRISHNA LINGAPA AND FOUR OTHERS.

THIS was and appeal by the Government of Bombay from an order of acquittal passed by Mr. Snow, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona District. Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra appeared for the first and fourth accused; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

The accused were tried in January last by Mr. Ramrao Krishna, Second Class Magistrate of Petta Ambegaon, Poona District, on charges of theft and house-breaking by night, and were sent up to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Snow, under section 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for more severe punishment than the trying magistrate was empowered to inflict. Mr. Snow acquitted all the accused. For the Government it was submitted that the acquittal was bad in law and opposed to the weight of evidence in the case; that the confessions taken before the Second Class Magistrate had been improperly disregarded, when, along with the other evidence in the case, they were a strong basis for a conviction. The accused were charged with breaking by night into the house of Bhawoo Sakalchund and removing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,773. It appeared that, after midnight on the 22nd December last, the accused, in the absence of the complainant, bore a small hole in a wall of his grain-pit and obtained admission into the house. During their retreat, one of the accused tumbled over the feet of complainant's daughter-in-law, who awoke by the shock, and observing three persons, one of whom held a light in his hand, set up a scream which roused the inmates of the house and the neighbours. The accused, however, effected their escape. The stolen property, kept in four bags, was pointed out by the accused in a field behind the first accused's house. Mr. Snow remarked that the accused maintained their innocence of the charges brought against them, and that, after a careful perusal of all the evidence, he was of opinion that the facts recorded did not justify a conviction. It was a pity, he said, that the Second Class Magistrate took up such an important case; and he had been directed in future to refer such cases to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal as regards the fifth accused, Dewjee Raojee. As regards the other four, accused the Court set aside the order of acquittal passed on them, convicted them of the offences charged against them, and sentenced the first accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the other three to one year each. As the four accused were present in Court, they were ordered to be arrested.

MURDER OF A MISTRESS.

MR. JUSTICE WEST and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas heard at the High Court on Thursday an appeal in the case of the Empress *vs.* Rama Fakira, who was sentenced to death by Mr. Fulton, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, on conviction of a charge of murdering his mistress Tayowa, about eighteen years of age. Mr. Shamrao Vithul appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik for the Crown. The case was tried before Mr. Fulton and a jury.

It appeared from the evidence of the deceased's father that she was not married, but was a prostitute devoted to the service of a goddess. She was kept by one Davlia, and afterwards by the prisoner, who was a police walikar. Whilst she was in the prisoner's keeping, Davlia used occasionally to visit her by stealth. She and the prisoner lived happily together, but had occasional quarrels. As the prisoner did not give deceas a *saree* which he had promised, he was told by the deceased's father not to came to their house. He, however, did so. On a Friday in June last, the father went to do (*puja, i.e.* worship) at the temple of the goddess Matanji at the Yellama Hill; and the deceased and her child, a girl about a year old, were in the temple till evening. The prisoner then came there with a sword. He sat there till 8 p. m., and he afterwards took away the deceased, who went away with her baby. In consequence of information received the following morning, the father went to a hut in the village, where he saw the deceased's body lying with the throat cut, while her child was sitting there. He went and gave information to the police of the murder. The circumstances connected with the murder are thus detailed by the prisoner himself in his confession made before a second class magistrate:—A year ago I kept the deceased as my mistress. My brother-in-law Fakira afterwards advised me to leave the deceased and get myself with my wife. Last Friday deceased came to my house and began to bawl out, saying I had promised her a *saree* and had not given it. I said I would give it next day. It being her turn to worship the goddess Matanji at the Yellama Hill, she went there. I then went to my brother-in-law's house, and he told me to pay her off and leave her. At Fakira's suggestion, I went to the hill at noon to fetch her. As she would not come until the next morning, I waited for the night and slept outside the temple. An hour before daybreak she came out, and we then set out for the village. It was then moonlight. My brother-in-law Fakira was seated in a hut on the road. He called me and said to me, "She would not leave you so kill her." I said I could not dare do it. He then offered to hold her legs and hands, and asked me to take her life. I consented and [illegible] told her to [illegible] her legs and hands. [illegible] out and cut her throat and cut it. The wind pipe was severed. She lost her [illegible] so I did not sever the head from the body. After [illegible] her, I and Fakira went to a pond half a mile distant, where there was a well. Fakira bathed [illegible] and went to the village. I was afraid and hid myself in the back yard of a neighbour's house, where I was afterwards arrested by the police.

The jury upon the evidence returned a unanimous verdict of guilty; and the Sessions Judge sentenced the prisoner to death.

The Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

LADY REAY'S FUND.

THE following is a further list of subscribers to the Lady Reay's Fund, Ahmedabad Branch:—

Amount previously subscribed	Rs.	2,593
Syed Saheb Mossa Mya	,,	500
M. P. Khareghot, Esq., C.S.	,,	50
Jehanger A. Taleyarkhan, Esq.	,,	20
Barjorjee R. Mody, Esq.	,,	100
K. N. Wadia, Esq.	,,	61
C. M. Curseljee, Esq.	,,	150
Pestonjee Jamsetjee, Esq., C.S.I.	,,	50
Jamsetjee D. Khambhata, Esq.	,,	20
J. A. Dalal, Esq.	,,	50
A. V. Kathwate, Esq.	,,	20
Lalloobhai P. Parekh, Esq.	,,	15
The Rev. J. Taylor	,,	25
H. Aston, Esq., C.S.	,,	40
J. W. Walker, Esq., C.S.	,,	150
A. C. Walker, Esq.	,,	150
E. Giles, Esq.	,,	50
Dr. Robb (Civil Surgeon)	,,	50
Syed Bawa Mya, Esq.	,,	25
Mirza Gowser, Esq.	,,	15
A. K. Sethna, Esq., (Barrister.)	,,	25
Frank McAfee, Esq.	,,	25
Mir Saheb Ali Akbar	,,	40

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Lieut F G F Browne.
Mr F S Mason.
* Capt Ives.
Mr J Brooksby.
* Mrs Chester Macnaughten, Rajkote.
* Lieut R G L Chase, 1st Mr John Brasted, Bombay.
Mr M C Mitchell, A V D, Poona.
* Mr W H Wolff.
* Col, Mrs and Miss H Riddell.
* Surgeon H T Baylor, Madras Staff, Madras.
* Mr W H Propert, C S, Poona.
* Col and Mrs Vibart.
* Mr John Duncan, Poona.
* Mr T C H White.
* Mr C Thomson, England.
Mr and Mrs Campbell, England.
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* Mr Hawkins, Bundelkhund.
Mr Robert Roscoe, Manchester.
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* Miss Propert, England.
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Mr E H Gahan.
Mr and Mrs H W Bliss.
Mr T M Filgate, Inspector-Genl of Registration and Stamps, Bombay.
* Mr E S Byrne, Deputy Comptr Genl, Bombay.
Mr Lindsay, R A.
* Mrs and Miss Byrne Bombay.
Maj Macausland, R A.
Col S Penny, R A, Bombay
* Maj Hughes, Commst Dept, Bombay.
Mr Mrs and Miss Byrne Bombay.
Mr R Addison, Simla.
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Mr J Schwob.
Mr L A Bachelder, Bombay.
Mr Thos Walker, Bombay.
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay.
Mr Pesseya Beg, Bombay.
* Capt and Mrs Churchill, Australia.
* Capt and Mrs Taylor, Australia.
* Mr Mackenzie, Australia.
* Miss Andrews, Australia.
* Mr Hubbard, Australia.
* Mr Manchester, Australia
* Mr J E Trevor.

Residents left during week marked (*) thus.

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(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

POONA, AUGUST 26.

MR. SHUTTLEWORTH, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, continuing his evidence, stated: I do not admit that there is any necessity for making or any obligation upon Government to make provision on specially favourable terms for supplying wood for domestic and agricultural purposes to survey occupants. On the contrary, I maintain that these men have no such claim upon the public forests. The question implies that the people are to be pampered. This system of pampering has done and is doing a great deal of harm to the district, for it induces the denudation of warkas lands. The people knowing that they can fall back upon the State forests for their requirements, free of charge, or upon specially favourable terms, scramble to sell the trees upon their fields to the timber dealers, into whose pockets the larger share of the gains go. Instead of a local trade in timber and other forest produce being fostered, private enterprise being encouraged to establish a retail market for timber, &c., and the people taught to be independent of Government, private enterprise has the ground cut away from under it, while the people are being educated to sell the property which Government has with such indulgent liberality given to them, and then to turn to the forests for the satisfaction of their wants. Much of the material which is obtained from the forests upon specially favourable terms follows the malki number wood into the Bombay market, and thus occupied survey numbers are denuded, the State forests are depleted, the public revenues suffer, and timber dealers and sowkars profit at the expense of the tree growth of the country. Under the assignment of the warkas lands made by the Revenue Survey Department, about 250,500 acres of wooded land passed from Government into the occupancy of the people, and full rights of disposal have been given over the unreserved trees in the greater portion of these lands, and additional rights of appropriation upon the remaining smaller portion. Valuing the unreserved trees, &c., the junglewood at Rs. 14½ per acre, a very low estimate, it will be seen that Government have already transferred to the survey occupants in the Thana district standing timber of the value of Rs. 36,32,250, or in other words they have given the survey occupants a grant of Rs. 36½ lakhs of rupees, and have told them [illegible] they may [illegible] hereafter, and not to look to the public forests as a source of supply free of charge or upon specially favourable terms. Thus I submit that there is not the slightest necessity of making provision on specially favourable terms for supplying wood for domestic and agricultural purposes to survey occupants; on the contrary, it is a grateful practice and should not be tolerated. Let private enterprise step in, and it will be found that the wants of the people will be satisfied far more satisfactorily than Government can arrange to do the work. The disposal by Government of their existing right over the reserved trees in occupied lands, and the relinquishment in favour of the survey occupants of the rights of Government over the aftergrowth of teak, will undoubtedly give to survey occupants less interest than they can have now to come to the State forests or to the local market, to provide themselves with wood for domestic and agricultural purposes; instead of buying they will be able to utilize the growth of their own survey numbers.

RAB PRIVILEGES.

The Forest Committee appointed in 1863, of which the head of the Survey Department in the Thana districts was a member, and the Collector of Thana was another member, reported at the time that the privilege which had been exercised by the people of cutting rab material in the forests had been commuted by regularly assessing the lands over which the privilege had been exercised, and by giving them out to survey occupants with full rights of disposal of the unreserved trees. The Revenue Commissioners concurred in this view, and the Government of the day admitted its correctness, and I have found no reason for coming to a different decision. I do not admit that additional provision for rab in the shape of branches of forest trees is now found necessary, and I venture to urge that the balance of the evidence upon the question goes to prove to the contrary. The Director of Agriculture has written a report every year for the last three or four years upon rab, and will be able to advise upon the point whether it is necessary for the successful cultivation of rice that boughs should be taken for rab, forest trees being ruined and forest deterioration promoted thereby. At all events, whatever his conclusions and the opinions of others may be upon the matter, there are a few facts which are very hard to get over. First, that the use of branches of trees for rab varies directly with the absence or presence of forests. In parts of the Thana Collectorate no branches or brushwood is used. In parts of the Ratnagiri district where there are no trees to lop boughs are not used and yet rab obtains. Mr. Muloch, C.S., reports that throughout the Bulsar and Surat talukas rab is extensively practised under the name of *vadhar*, but he has never seen boughs used. The cow-dung, sweepings, rice husks and general dirt of the village is spread over the seedling bed or nursery and burnt, and he has never seen a tree lopped even in the Government forests of Gundeva, and this seems to prove conclusively that however necessary rab may be for rice-growing, bough rab can be done without, and consequently lopping of Government forests can be avoided. The thrifty Gujrati has trees, babool, mango, wood, &c., but he will use no lop them for rab purposes. He collects the refuse [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] pen, and he burns it in his rice seed-bed [illegible] from the implements [illegible] he did not burn boughs, replied to [illegible] "Why, Sir, the bough rab used as they do in Thana would cost me Rs. 50 per seed-bed land." To my conclusion that generally speaking 75,000 inches and over, is fallacious. Kanara has a very heavy rainfall, but there no rab is employed. In the Surat district, however, where rab is employed the rainfall is comparatively light. In the Mandvi taluka, where rab is used, the rainfall is only 47 inches. And in parts of the Deccan not far from the Ghats, where rab is used—branches if they can be had—the rainfall is much lighter than 46 inches. Take the country about Mahableshwar for example. The rainfall on the ghats is over 250 inches; 11 miles inland at Panchgani, a hill station, it is 82 inches, and at Wai, not very much further inland than the ghat range, but in a valley, the rainfall is 26 inches. Therefore the implication that generally speaking branches must be used for rab in a country of heavy rainfall has no *locus standi*. When on the one hand it has been officially recorded 23 years ago by the Revenue and Survey officers who were specially appointed to inquire into this, among other questions, that the rab user exercised in the forests had been committed by the grant of the lands, and on the other hand when there is every day evidence that rice is cultivated with considerable profit under the rab system, but without branches and other ligneous vegetation being used for rab, what necessity can there be for permitting trees in the forests to be lopped of their branches to provide materials for rab? It has been stated in the evidence given before the Commission that the consumption of firewood by the people of the Thana district is equal to 15 lakhs of candies, or say 500,000 tons annually. In order to obtain an annual yield of firewood up to this quantity to supply the requirement of the district, leave alone the outside markets, which to a very great extent depend upon this afforested district for supplies and must not be starved, it is necessary that there should be a very large area under tree growth. The leaves attaching to the trees, branches, &c., which are cut yearly to provide the 500,000 tons of firewood for local consumption, furnish a prodigious quantity of rab material. Besides this are the leaves, branches, &c., of the trees which are felled to meet the demands of the Bombay market in firewood, and of the trees which are felled to provide timber for foreign markets and local supply. If the leaves of a full-sized tree were to be placed side by side upon the ground they would cover a surface of five acres, and therefore the quantity of leaves that would come off the trees which are cut to produce one year's firewood supply of the Thana district would cover very many square miles of surface. Fallen leaves from trees upon occupied lands contribute very largely to the rab supply, or supply of manure, and dry leaf manure enriches the soil to a very great degree, since it is made up of those very materials of which the inorganic substance of former races of vegetable growth had been almost entirely composed. Under a proper system of working the reserve forests where by a certain proportion of its total area distributed in several compartments over the different talukas will be under working by the axe annually, the outturn of small branches, leaves, [illegible] of the trees which are felled in the forests will be very considerable, and this may be added grass to be cut and taken from the forests, and the vegetable matter removed from the warkas lands in the district, whose area is very considerable. For many important reasons it is necessary that all the hill slopes in the Konkan should be protected by forest. If floods occur the consequence becomes disastrous to the rice cultivation carried on in the valleys below the hills. A plan to gradually work out the lopping of trees for rab in the forest, such as is proposed, does not commend itself for several reasons. The forest lands of some villages will necessarily be closed against lopping years before the lands of other villages are closed against it, and this will keep discontent alive, when the inhabitants of the village to which the closed forests belong see the people of other villages close by lopping trees in the forests while they themselves cannot do the same, they will petition and clamour and do exactly as they have been doing for the past 20 or 30 years, and this will increase the difficulty of protecting the compartments to be closed against lopping under the scheme. The scheme postpones instead of grapples with the difficulty. When a restriction is to be applied it should be applied at once equally against all. The supply of firewood will be diminished by the rab lopping proceedings, and it is highly probable that long before all the sub-divisions of a forest block have come under the axe, the junglewood in the open forests will be destroyed entirely, and some arrangement will consequently have to be made to meet the demands of firewood, and the only arrangement possible will be the cutting of immature trees in the closed blocks. Thus the entire working plan of the forest blocks will be disarranged. Than again no new growth of junglewood will be allowed to come up in the forest open to the lopping of trees, for it will be cut down as fast as it may appear, and the teak tree will suffer also, for it does not thrive unless closely intermixed with other kinds of trees which retain their leaves while it is [illegible] leaves, and thus for another 40 or 50 years [illegible] shelved and deterioration will be [illegible] THE HARBOUR.

[illegible] tions of the State [illegible] property [illegible] the slightest [illegible] these rab plots [illegible] lete denudation [illegible] elaborate rules [illegible] the Director of [illegible] the deduc[illegible]

tions obtainable from his rab experiments that if the full value of the materials used for rab is charged to the cost of the cultivation, rice cannot be grown with profit, and further, that a considerable export trade in rice obtains from the Thana district. I submit that for these reasons, and also looking to the fact that in the adjoining district of Surat rice is now cultivated, and has been cultivated for years past, with the employment of rab consisting of grass, sweepings, cowdung, &c., and without branches of trees or brushwood, that the same mode of rice cultivation obtains in different parts in the Thana district and other portions of the Konkan and that in many other directions, Kanara, for example, with its heavy rainfall, rice is cultivated without any rab, the forests should not be immolated upon the funeral pile of miscalled "profitable rice cultivation." If the hills are denuded, as they most certainly will be under the system of rab plots, the yield of rice throughout the collectorate will be seriously diminished, and many rice fields which are now highly productive will become barren. A correct scheme of forest demarcation for the Thana Collectorate should include all the main hill ranges and slopes, the lower boundary line of the reservations coming well down below the base line of the hills, and it should also take in the timber covered lands now in forest. When this has been accomplished a considerable area of the existing protected forest in each of the unsettled talukas of Shahapur, Murbad, Wada, Mahim, and Dahanu will be outside the reservations, and these lands may, as Government please, be given out to survey occupants, not for cultivation, but on the condition as regards trees that none are to be cut without permission. It should never be forgotten that a large share of the Thana Collectorate drains into Bombay harbour, and that if the hill slopes within this drainage basin are denuded of trees, the soil upon them as also from the lands below will be scoured off by the off-flowing rain water, and will be deposited in the harbour to impair the great natural wet dock of the British Empire in the East, by adding to existing shoals, by forming new shoals and decreasing the depth of water generally. The Prince's and other docks and the foreshore of Bombay will be attacked continually, as they have already been, by silt, and the magnificent tidal channels of inland navigation which the collectorate now possesses will be destroyed, as has happened to those of the Ratnagiri Collectorate. All the demarcated forests should be blocked and sub-divided into compartments, and one or more sub-divisions of each block should be worked yearly, the reserve trees or standards [illegible] [illegible] and the remaining trees [illegible] Government can arrange. They will necessarily employ the wild tribes and the poorer villagers, thus giving constant employment throughout the working season, say from the end of August to 10th June, to all those who now subsist upon the forests in felling, cutting, hauling and stacking, carting, &c. A very large quantity of leaves and twigs, branchlets, small boughs will be available for rab purposes, and the contractor will gladly dispose of it to the villagers. A very large amount of firewood will be provided, and there will be building timber, teak and junglewood of all kinds and classes in abundance. In addition to the abovementioned supply of materials for rab, there is the grass of all the reserved forest, save of those in which the grass is sold by auction for cutting and removal, and their number is very small. Before conceding any privileges of lopping trees and taking brushwood for rab for rice lands from the forest, it should be remembered that the highest authorities have recorded that the cultivators have absolutely no claims upon the public forests for rab. It will be seen from this that the assumption embodied in Question IV. that in all the Thana talukas a greater or less area of land in which cultivators previous to the survey customarily lopped trees for rab was included at the survey in *gurcharan* or other waste lands, instead of being measured off and entered in the names of those who had thus appropriated them is absolutely incorrect. In the face, then, of the two admitted and proved facts—first, that the people have no claims upon the forests for rab materials, any claims that they might have had having been commuted long ago; second, that rice can be grown without the burning of branches and bushes upon the rice fields, and bearing in mind that the practice of rab cutting is fatal to trees and to forests, Mr. Atkins Assistant Collector, in his reply to the questions of the Forest Commission, has stated that during the past seven years, although the destruction of the leading shoots of the trees in forest lands which the cultivators have been permitted to lop for rab has been steadily prohibited, yet so little success has attended the prohibition that he doubts if one tree in a thousand of those lopped for rab in the inland talukas of the Thana Collectorate escapes annual pollarding, and also remembering that the wanton destruction of forests has entailed barrenness and aridity on countries renowned in former times for their fertility that along with woods, springs and rivulets disappear and cease to water the parched land, that the actual temperature of a country is by the destruction of its forests very sensibly increased, and the rainfall and atmospheric humidity in consequence diminished, and that the rain gradually washing away the vegetable earth from the sides of denuded hillsides [illegible] them to sterility, while the hills no longer [illegible] vegetation to [illegible] that falls upon their slopes are scored by deep gullies formed by impetuous torrents, while the beds of rivers are at one time dry and at another filled by sudden and short-lived floods, and that the earth removed from the hills is deposited in the beds of rivers and harbours, I submit for the consideration of the Commission:—(1st) That the continuation of the existing afforestation [illegible] as [illegible] from forest conservancy, [illegible] public interests, be permitted in the Thana district, even if it had been shown, which has not been the case that for the existence and maintenance of tree cultivation it was necessary to give up to its consuming fires a further portion of timber lands, (2) that the demarcation of forests which would result [illegible] adoption of plan No. 1 cannot for the same reasons be tolerated. (3) That it be recommended that the reserved forests may contribute to rab only such materials as the forests can afford to give compatibly with their maintenance in the highest state of efficiency under a scientific system of working.

THE EXTENSION OF RICE CULTIVATION.

I do not see why the extension of rice cultivation should be stopped, but at the same time I do not think it ought to be extended if rice cultivation is to be boldered up at the expense of the forests. A sufficiently wide-reaching and an efficient system of forest conservancy is the great supporter of profitable rice cultivation, but no cultivation of rice should be allowed if it necessitates the destruction of forests. If the slopes overhanging rice-fields are denuded of their tree covering the rain water will run off them in impetuous torrents, and will uproot and carry away rice seedlings from the fields, will smother the crops under stones, gravel and other *débris* which the waters will bring down, and will sweep away the embankments so necessary to rice cultivation. An officer of the Revenue Survey Department has told me that he has seen embankments of rice-fields which had been constructed at very considerable cost, levelled by the off-flowing rain water from bared hills, and it was his experience that the denudation of the hill slopes in a rice-growing country had constructed the area of rice cultivation by causing the abandonment of several sites of former rice cultivation. The balance of evidence goes to prove that rice can be profitably cultivated without making any direct demands upon trees which are detrimental to the latter, and that rice cultivation need only take from the forests that which the latter can afford to give to it, and is in some cases thankful to rice cultivators for taking. Under the circumstances I am of opinion that the extension of rice cultivation should not be interfered with. Rice cultivators knowing that they must not look to the forests to support or contribute to the support, free of charge, of their cultivation, but that they must depend upon their own resources for manure, seeds, &c., will be the best judges as to whether new rice fields should be made or not, and the ordinary rules which govern all private enterprise will very soon determine the limits to which rice cultivation can be carried.

THE SUPPLY OF FIREWOOD.

Mr. Shuttleworth did not think that any special arrangements need be made in connection with the firewood supply, and on this question added:—I submit that it is one of the most responsible and earnest duties of the Forest administration of a country wherein no coal deposits are to be found to safeguard the sources of firewood supply by hedging them in so their powers cannot be overtaxed, because if the supply fails, among other disastrous consequences the people are driven to [illegible] Thus worse in the Deccan and elsewhere cowdung taken, which ought properly to be manuring the fields. The Thana district especially comes under this condition. There are no coal deposits, and cowdung is of very great value for manuring rice fields or for burning on rice fields for preventing weeds. Looking to the fact then that Government have already given to the survey occupants extensive and very valuable woodlands, that the free appropriation of firewood induces the waste of the article and also its exportation, and that the importance of preserving the sources of firewood supply in the Thana district, not only to meet local demands upon it, but also to satisfy the calls from districts beyond its frontiers, which owing to their geographical position in relation to the Thana district and their physical configuration, being more the home of agriculture than of timber, have claims upon it, I submit for the consideration of the Commission that the concession of privilege of firewood free of charge from the State forests of Thana would be in violation of the public interests and a breach of the trust under which the Thana forests are held for the commonweal.

REVENUE OFFICERS AND THE FORESTS.

I do not consider it necessary that any change should be made in the relations which under present orders subsist between the Collector and their subordinates on the one hand and the Conservator of Forests, the Divisional Forest officers, and the subordinate Forest officers on the other hand. It is out of the question that Revenue officers can undertake to protect forests and woodlands, the property of the State. The Commissioner, N. D., has regarded that the Mamlatdars and Revenue Department subordinates in the Thana district are too much overworked to allow of their conducting even rab experiments. Before the Forest Department was numerically increased, and Revenue officers with the village officers were more dependent upon them than now for the protection of the Government tree property, and when anterior to 1870 the Forest Department was more immediately directed by the Collector each in his own collectorate, abundant proof was afforded of the impossibility of enforcing a proper watch for the preservation of Government tree property by means of revenue and village officers, and consequently the Forest Department has from time to time been strengthened, but even now is not as strong in numbers both of superior officers for supervision and of subordinate staff for patrol as it should be.

FOREST CONSERVANCY AND THE FUEL AND TIMBER SUPPLY.

I am of opinion that forest conservancy of the forests in the Konkan will not diminish the supply of grass to any appreciable extent, as all events within the next half a century if ever. Forest conservancy in the Deccan districts will increase the quantity and improve the quality of the grass supply and grazing of forest lands. . . . . I respectfully submit that in throwing open reserves or portions of forest reserves to cattle and to so-called grazing when they cannot in the interests of the grass crop, be grazed, we are beginning to show that the lessons taught by the great Deccan famine are fading out with years from the tablets of our memories. In their review of the forest administration in British India for the year 1884-5, the Government of India have recorded that "reproduction both of grass and trees on the previously barren but now protected hillsides in the Poona district is as remarkable a result of forest protection as can be found. It is a pleasing contrast to see a forest reserve densely covered with young vegetation side by side with a barren hill furrowed by rain and unable to produce a decent grass crop."

GRAZING PRIVILEGES.

The mere fact of leaving large wooded numbers (continued Mr. Shuttleworth in answer to the questions of the Thana Forest Association) with an entry *ranrakshan gurcharan* implies that there would be what was intended to remain under forest conservancy. The word *ranrakshan* meaning forest protection, *i.e.*, protection of forest, and *gurcharan* meaning cattle-grazing *i.e.*, grazing of cattle, not necessarily free grazing, as stated in the body of the question. Where a free grazing privilege has been conceded by the Survey Department the word *mophat* (free) is invariably entered, and where no entry conveying free grazing appears the inference to be drawn is that no free grazing privilege was allowed. A state of forest conservancy is not incompatible with the grazing of cattle, especially in the Konkan, where the rainfall is heavy and the growth of forest vegetation is luxuriant. The word *ranrakshan* preceding *gurcharan* would seem to imply that the forest protection was as it obviously should be the chief object of the reservation of these lands, which are hilly and their slopes more or less steep against cultivation. When the Forest Act came into operation the *ranrakshan* or *gurcharan* numbers were very properly included in reserved or protected forests.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

I consider Government were fully justified in converting any portion of their waste lands in the Thana Collectorate into "reserved forests" or "protected forests" under Act VII. of 1878. Subsequent to 1863 a division of some forest lands into imperial and village forests was made by officers of the Revenue [illegible] Department with a view to give effect to the recommendations of the Forest Committee of 1863 as an experimental measure. This arrangement continued until it was the pleasure of Government who own the lands to convert them into reserved or protected forests. The Survey Act under which the Survey Settlements were made provided that any land which might not be in occupancy but was temporarily designated *gurcharan* or waste in the Survey system of any village would be assigned by the Revenue Commissioners for any other purpose, and therefore it is quite clear that no rights of communities or individuals attached to any such lands. Portions of *gurcharan* and of other lands were from time to time given out as occupancy holdings, and became the property under the conditions of the Survey Settlement of individuals, and were removed from the exercise of all or any privileges upon such lands by other villagers collectively or individually. The general oblig

...TELLIGENCE.

...ver, 1876, Ameri...
...d rate of discount has been ...r dent., at which it has ...last. The probability of ...pparent from the course ...ket for some time past, ...to have any adverse effect ...esday the Stock market in ...changed, Consols remaining ...dian securities, both Sterling and ...out alteration.

...Produce markets the only change ...day is a partial decline of 6d. ...Rapeseed. Respecting Wheat private ...decidedly weak.

...Liverpool yesterday closed quiet on ...changed prices, the day's sales being ...only 7,000 bales. Arrivals, Reuter ...quiet, but at the same time he ...s quotations 1-64d. per lb. in all ...From New York no movement is advis...Mid-Uplands remaining at 9¼, December ...at 9·17 cents per lb.

...ing the staple locally, there is really ...whatever new to report. Prices, except ...ly parcels warded by the mills are quite ...l, and there is nothing in the surroundings ...market to bespeak any movement of ...tance in the immediate future, so long as ...ican Crop reports remain about the same, ...olitics take no decided turn.

...HEAT is easier again owing to the character of ...Home telegrams, and prices all round are a ...anna per cwt the lower. In ready stuff there ...very little doing, the transactions are again ...ported in new C...delhi for next April-May ...livery at Rs. 4·3... to Rs. 4·3 per cwt. We ...te:—

...ine Peasy	Rs. 4-5-6 to 4-6 per cwt.
...o. 1 do.	4-4-6 to 4-5 "
...o. 1 Club Delhi	4-1 to 4-6 "
...ed Ahmedabad	4 1 "
...SEEDS remain general... unaltered.	

The imports of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	814 bales.
Wheat	47,056 cwts.
Linseed	2,736 "
Rapeseed	4,018 "

...REALS are quiet ... previous rates, no new business of any ... since having transpired. London is quoted ... other ... 25s. 9d. to 25s. per ton.

...EXCHANGE ... indications apparent yesterday ... been decidedly weaker to-day with a decline ... ...ted in rates all round. As usual whenever ... like a backward turn ...makes its appearance, ... have quite withdrawn from the market, and ... has consequently been little actual business done. Forward the position is weaker than ready, the Banks seemingly all buying their accounts at a lower value for the rupee. We quote ready —

Bank Bills on demand	1/3d. per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1/3 11-32d. "
Do 4 three months' sight	1/3 31-64d. "
Credits " "	1/3 15-64d. "
France " "	75 "

...GOVERNMENT PAPER is rather the turn easier again, Fours being back to Rs. 97½, Fours-and-half are still nominally at Rs. 102.

...SHARES are the reverse of active, and very little business has been done during the day. Mill shares are mostly weak. In Press Companies, Mofussils have advanced to Rs. 152½, Khatgaum have receded to Rs. 100, Bombay Saw Mills have hardened up to Rs. 310.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
DIRECT BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	7121
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	5 do.	980
AGENCY BANKS.					
Agra Bank ...	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Allahabad Bank ...	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	69
Imperial Bank of India ...	37,320	250		5 pct.	113xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Alliance Cotton ...	200	1,250	1,250		1,000
Apollo Press Co. ...	80	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Bombay Steam Press Co. ...	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Colaba Press Co., Limited ...					
Colaba Press Co., Kurrachee ...	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,085
Dnyan Prasar Co. ...	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Gujarat Shareet ...	627	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Hindu Dharmaprot Co., Ld. ...	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Himmay Cotton Press. ...	0	125	125	...	155
Indu Press Co. ...	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	650
Kolleru Press & G. Co. ...	127	300	300	...	145
Kust India Press Co. ...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Kurrachee Press Co. ...	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 130	900
Mahomedi Press Co. ...	300	500	500	Rs. 50	535
Mercury & Satapathy Coal Co. ...	150	500	500	Rs. 25	405
Nadiad Cotton Press Co. ...	240	150	150	Rs. 15	160
Oriental Spinning & Manufg. Co. ...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	200
Pioneer Press Co. ...	200	125	125	...	125
Pratap Cotton Manufg. Co. ...	2,000	500	500	...	565
Printing & Press Co. ...	1,250	125	125	...	145
Sir Indian Press ...	1,000	750	750	Rs. 36	480
Surat Union Spinning & Manufacturing Co. ...	600	100	100	...	110
Swadeshi Press Co. ...		500	500	Rs. 75	670
Tapaswy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) ...		5,000	5,000	Rs. 75	540
Union Mill Co., Limited ...					
Union Press Co. ...	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,220
Vaccaan Press Co. ...	500	500	500	...	500
Vihari Press Co. ...	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	365

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.'s per cent. Stock ...	..	4100	–	– 4154
B. & C. E. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ...	–	2100	–	– 4164

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Assurance & Co. Ld. ...	1,000	200	200	} 10	190
Bombay Fire Ins. Co. Ld. ...		200	150	} p.c.	145
Bombay Pile & Co. Ltd. ...	600	100	100	Rs. 15	133
Bombay Spinning Co., Ltd. ...	1,250	200	185	Rs. 20	164
Burmah Trading Corporation & Co., Ltd. ...	4,000	90	100	10 p.c.	22
Do. Do. New issue ...	500		37	10 p.c.	22
Burmah Land & Building Co. Ltd. ...		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co. ...		500	500	15 p.ct.	655
Colaba Press Mills ...		1,000	1,000	–	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited ...	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,975
Do. Do. New issue ...	2,000		375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Loan ...				6 p.ct.	102
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ...	1,500	30	100	–	17
Bombay Sporting Co. ...	1,000	500	100	–	1224
Bombay Saw Mills ...	2,000	100	100	9½	105
Bombay Wharf & Cotton Co. Ld. ...	2,000	200	200		134
Bombay Steam Laundry Co. Ltd. ...					202½
Bombay Hindu Mutual Assurance Co., Limited ...	6,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Bombay Milling Co., Limited ...	40,000	25	25	..	12
Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld. ...	600	50	300		340
Bombay Tramways Co., Ltd. ...	4,000	50	50	ses. 28½	343
Bowkers & Co. Ltd. ...	1,000	100	16	p.ct.	97xd
Byculla Schandustabdeng ...	4,000	0	40	Rs. 53	2xd
Cooper Hosiery Co. ...	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	90
Crompton Foundry and Mfg. Co. ...	1,000	100	100	..	90
Crown Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	100	50	5 & 7½	116
Credit Loan Association ...	5,000	20	20	..	
Dharamsee and Co. Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	8 p.c.	55
Export Cantiag Co. ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	307½xd
Gillitte & Co. Ltd. ...	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	71
Imperial Flour Mills Co., Ltd. ...	2,500	100	100	..	97
Kennedy & Co. Ltd. ...	1,500	100	10	..	70
Megalone Co., Ltd. ...	19,200	2	2	Rs.	34
Meacher & Co., Ltd. ...	2,000	50	50	..	1,100
Parker & Co., Ltd. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs.	170xd
Parsee India Flour Mills ...	1,000	12	100	12 p.c.	134
Phoenix Foundry & Co. Ltd. ...	2,000	200	200		202½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co ...	500	1,000	1,000	70	920xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...	200	5,000	4,000	..	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co ...				70	1,000
Insurance Co ...	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company ...	1,500	4,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	..	495
Bengal-Indian S. & W. Company ...	2,345	100	100	..	109
Colaba Manfg. Co. ...	2,000	500	500	..	360
Dhanjee Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	990
Dinshaw Manufacturing S. & W. Co., Ltd. ...	877	500	all	Rs. 22½	490
Dosabhoy Cotton Mfg Co., Ltd. ...	997	500	500	..	470
Dowlut Cotton Company, Limited ...		1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	950
Dunlop Rubber Mfg. Co., Ltd. ...	2,000	200	200	..	180
Ellichpur Cotton Mill Company ...	2,000	500	500	Rs. 25	710
Empress Mills S. & W. Co. ...	2,000	125	..	Rs. 125	170
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy & Sons Land & Mill Co. ...	8,000	700	700	Rs. 15½	675
Finlay Mills ...	5,000	500	500	Rs. 25	617½
Gokuldas Tejpal Mills ...	1,000	750	750	Rs. 75	650
Hajee Essajee Saroo Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	912½
Hemchand Premchand Mills ...	5,000	100	100	..	17
Hindustan Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	10,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000xd.
Hirjee Cotton Mills Co. ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 30	690
Imperial Mills Co. ...	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000
Indian Cotton Mills Co. ...	5,000	500	500		495
Jacob Sassoon Mills ...	1,250	250	250		255
Jam Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000		955
Jubbulpore Mill Co. ...	700	500	500	37½	650
Kalyanji Mulji Spinning Co. ...	760	500	500	Rs. 25	630
Kamani Cotton Mills Co. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Kastoor Manfg. Co. Ltd. ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 70	1,400
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	307½
Kohinoor Mills Co. ...	1,000	500	500	14-5-7	650
Madhowji Dharamsey Mills ...	1,000	50	50	Rs. 15	1,000xd.
Madhowji Sons Co. ...	1,200	1,200	1,200	Rs. 50	1,000
Manockjee Petit Mill Co. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	993
Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Co. ...		1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	997½
Mazagon Dock Co., Limited ...					
Mir. Co. Ld. ...	3,000			Rs. 5	160
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	2,500	100	100	Rs. 12½	2,850
Muir Mills Co. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	850
New Alexandra Mill Co. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	1,212½
New Bharat Mills Co. ...	2,000	750	750		1324
New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co. ...			1,000	Rs. 50	1,475
New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co. ...			1,000		500
New Kamani Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. ...	1,000	100	100		85
New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co. ...			1,000		675
New Kamani Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	90xd.
New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co. ...			625		625
New Kamani Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. ...			250		300
New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	1,000	100	100		85
New Kamani Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. ...			1,000	Rs. 60	910
New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co. ...			1,000	Rs. 60	915½
New Kamani Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. ...			1,000		1,000
Oriental Spinning & Manufacturing Co. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000
Oriental Spinning & Weaving

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

In the House of Commons last night Sir James Ferguson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that Prince Alexander had been detained in Russia territory until orders had been received from St. Petersburg for his release. He has now started for Darmstadt, being ignorant at the time of the revolution of popular feeling in Bulgaria in his favour. Telegrams had, however, been despatched to him from Tirnova urging his return.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The debate in the Commons on the Address was resumed last night. Mr. Chamberlain, in opposing Mr. Parnell's amendment for the suspension of evictions during the winter, said that he would do nothing tending to the overthrow of the present Government, while the only alternative was a Separatist Ministry.

BOYCOTTING IN IRELAND.

General Sir Redvers Buller has started for the south of Ireland to carry out the orders of Government in respect to the suppression of boycotting.

THE ANNUAL MIGRATION TO THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug 27.

A special telegram from London to the *Englishman* says:—Sir J. E. Gorst, in reply to a question by Sir Roper Lethbridge, said that the Secretary of State was making enquiries into the Hills system, with special reference to the cost of the annual migration of the provincial Governments to the Hills."

THE CALCUTTA VACATION.

Sir Comer Petheram, Chief Justice, and Justice Beverley will remain in Calcutta as the vacation Judges through the long vacation, which begins on 13th September.

Justices Wilson, Norris, Trevelyan and Macpherson are about to proceed to Europe.

THE DECISION IN MR. CROLE'S CASE.

The order of the Secretary of State in Mr. Crole's case are that Mr. Crole be reinstated with loss of pay but not of service. The Madras Government is censured for removing him from his appointment. He is not permitted to return to Madura, but is to have a like appointment on the first opportunity.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

It appears that the Secretary of State has confirmed Mr. Crole only up to the date of the receipt of his despatch by the Madras Government, the 23rd instant. He now returns to duty.

The papers here publish conflicting reports as to the details.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug 27.

The Commander-in-Chief's cold weather tour embraces all the chief stations of the north of India. His Excellency first visits Dharmsala, Bakloh, Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Bombay; then Ambala, Mian Mir, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Dehra, Meerut and Calcutta. Again in the middle of January he leaves for Dinapur, Benares, Fyzabad, Allahabad, Banda, Nowgong, Jhansi, Goora, Agra, Mhow and Bombay. In March he visits the North West Frontier, returning to Simla at the beginning of May.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The question of the transfer of the Forest Department from the control of the Home Department to that of the Revenue and Agriculture Department is now under consideration.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

Sir Herbert Macpherson, with the Adjutant General, Assistant Adjutant General, and His Excellency's Personal Staff, leave Ootacamund next Monday or Tuesday for Madras, so as to embark for Burma on the 2nd proximo.

The head quarters will be established at Mandalay about the 15th proximo.

MURDER OF A EUROPEAN BY A PATHAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 27.

A telegram was received at Lahore from Sibi on Thursday morning, stating that Mr. Thomas Evans had been stabbed by a Pathan. His wife at once started for that place, and a second telegram was received a few hours later stating that he had died. Mr. Evans was an ex-Inspector of Police, and became a contractor about three years ago, most of his business being in the Quetta District.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Colonel Harris of the Volunteers officiates for Colonel Collett.

Mr. H. Beadon officiates as Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley, during the absence on leave of Mr. Luttman Johnson.

The services of Brigade-Surgeon Jackson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Lieutenant Ramsay is posted as Assistant to the the Governor General's Agent, Central India.

Mr. P. Sen, Barrister, officiates as Judge of Moulmein.

Colonel A. Cox, 15th Madras Infantry, is to command a Brigade in Upper Burma.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Roberts and Captain H. Temple are temporarily promoted.

Admitted into Staff Corps—Lieutenants Carlton, Mayne and Ogilvy.

Furlough.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, Burma, for one year and 90 days; Major Alves, R.E., one year; Captain Pitt, R.E., two years; and Surgeon-Major H. Johnson, one year.

Extensions.—Captain Ellis, R.E., 80 days; Lieutenant T. Smith, Surgeon H. Hudson, and Captain Edward Nixon Major.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 27.

To-night the final and deciding match in the Poona Polo Tournament was played in the presence of a large number of spectators. The teams were the Poona Horse against the A. D. C.'s, and the former proved victors of the tournament. The game was rather one-sided, the Poona Horse winning by four goals to nothing, the only goal hit by their opponents being disallowed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Aug. 26.

The R. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quick.

Good Fair Dholleras	3 13-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4%	69¾
3 " Consols for account	100⅞
3% " Opening Loan	100⅝
4% French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	42⅝

TELEGRAPHIC LINE-REPORT.

(AUGUST 27.)

[Table illegible]

We learn that the Judges of the High Court have written to the local Government stating that, in their opinion, the proposed abolition of the Small Cause Courts at Surat, Poona, and Ahmedabad should not be carried into effect.

[illegible] received for the purchase of instruments for the Bombay Cantonment Band Dispensary. Donations of Rs. [illegible] have also been received towards the funds of the institution from Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee.

Sir [illegible] has granted two months' privilege leave.

It is officially announced that voluntary deposits in Railway Provident Funds and Savings Banks are not liable to the income-tax.

A TELEGRAM to the Allahabad paper says that the Secretary of State for India has signified Her Majesty's approval of the Viceroy's nomination of Sir Stewart Bayley to succeed Sir Rivers Thompson as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first four months of the current financial year, amounted to Rs. 38,01,000, as compared with Rs. 37,54,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

AN up-country paper has the best authority for stating that the arrangements in regard to the decennial mission for the payment of tribute on account of Burma, have never from the first contemplated any but a Burmese going in charge of the decennial mission, and it is on those terms that the agreement has been concluded between England and China."

THE floods in Champaran, Tirhut, and Darbhanga will no doubt be productive of good results to the opium cultivation. Large tracts of country lying on either side of the Sikrana, Bagmatti, Pur Gandduck, and the many smaller streams which intersect these northern districts have been submerged, and the *bhadai* crop is utterly destroyed. These flooded tract will, however, yield a richer poppy crop, and the rayats, eager to recoup themselves for their loss, will resort largely to the opium cultivation, as under similar circumstances they have done in other years.

SETH LACHMANDAS, of Muttra, was presented with the insignia of the Companionship of the Indian Empire at a durbar held at Lucknow by Sir Alfred Lyall on Tuesday. At the same time the honorary title, of Rai Bahadur and Khan Bahadur were conferred on Babu Durga Prasad, of Gorakhpore, and Sheikh Altaf Hosain of Cawnpore.

CERTAIN decisions on the new leave rules for the Staff Corps are published in an Army Circular just issued. Under these it is notified that officers in civil employ while they continue in such employment are not affected by these rules; but, if desirous of retiring on pension direct from such employment, they will be allowed, whether on duty or on furlough, to count all previous leave as service for pension. There is no subsidiary leave under the new rules, leave beginning from date of being struck off duty, which term applies to the date of officers actually quitting his regiment or appointment. Indian pay and half staff allowance will be granted from the time an officer is struck off duty to the date of embarkation, and *vice versa* when returning from furlough. The Indian pension regulations are unaffected save by all leave being counted as service for pension, and also by the inclusion of the time passed at Addiscombe after the attainment of 16 years of age. Officers who on vacating commands or appointments desire to reside out of India until they have qualified for the highest pension will not, if they elect the new rules, be affected by the regulations regarding limit of absence from duty. Time spent at the Staff College will count as duty. The provisions with regard to the duration of leave do not apply to pensioners for the Staff Corps. Officers recalled from leave will be given free passage to India or not according to the Transport regulations in force at the time. Advances of pay will be granted as heretofore.

THE *Pioneer* is unusually outspoken on the subject of the Madras scandals. Here is a sample of its utterances:—

The Crole case, with its unsavoury episodes which have been dragged to the surface, is only the token of the worse that remains below. Madras officials bearing honoured names in the administration furnish unwilling testimony to the moral decadence of that branch of the noble service to which they belong. English folk outside it write in sorrow and indignation of the contempt with which our countrymen are coming to be criticised by their native fellow-subjects. From unlawful trafficking in land to cozening wealthy zemindars, with a purpose, into erecting mills in districts bare of either cotton or fuel, and the sale of "screws" to native ladies, it is only one step further, and that a short one, to practices less equivocal. In a few weeks, thank heaven, we shall see the last of the dreaming doctrinaire and pleasant philanderer, of whom Parliament, dying in the face of Providence, essayed to make a ruler of men. It must be for his successor to insist on a clean sweep of the band of obsequious incompetents who advised and beguiled him. Nor is this all that is needed. We are accustomed to regard the Indian Services as taken all in all the most high-minded, zealous, and devoted body of men which ever served a Government. Therein lies the strength of our hold on the country, on the respect and loyalty of its inhabitants. Destroy this belief, and the end is not far off. Happily these Madras scandals concern not Madras but the Empire. The time has come for the Viceroy of India, in exercise of his unquestioned prerogative, extenuating nothing and sparing no man, to uphold the spotless character of the public administration. Let him keep silence, and henceforth our cherished conception of the duties and responsibilities of the paramount power is a mockery.

THE *Egyptian Gazette* says that a report that Mukhtar Pasha was about to be recalled is declared to be groundless, and adds that he will, in all probability, remain in Egypt until January next.

THE Egyptian Council of Ministers has resolved to complete the scheme drawn up by the Ottoman Commissioner for the reorganisation of the Egyptian army.

A ROYAL DECREE has been published at Athens dismissing the Mayor of the Island of Zea for having written a letter couched in obsequious and flattering terms to the Duke of Edinburgh at the time when his Royal Highness was commander-in-chief of the allied fleets which blockaded the Greek ports.

THE Dilke case is happily dropping out of public notice. It is understood, however, that detectives are still at work in connection with the same, and that the whereabouts of that interesting young person "Fanny" are well known and she can be produced when need be.

AN illustration of the decline in the value of land was given recently in Mr. Justice Chitty's court. A copyhold property in Norfolk, which formed part of a marriage settlement, fetched, on being sold, only £550, which, after paying the cost of the enfranchisement, left no balance to meet mortgages on the property to the amount of £600, the beneficiaries under the settlement receiving nothing.

IT is stated that proceedings have been commenced in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice by Eliza Armstrong on the one hand and by her father and mother on the other hand against Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, proprietor, Mr. Richard Lambert, publisher, and Mr William Stead, editor, of the *Pall Mall* Gazette, Mr. Bramwell Booth, of the Salvation Army, and Dr. Heywood Smith, for libels on all the plaintiffs and for assaulting and abducting the girl Eliza. The statements of claim have been delivered to the defendants and the actions will shortly be ready for appearing in the cause lists. The damages claimed amount to about £8,000.

THE *City Press* says a notification appears on the door of the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, at the corner of Lombard-street, that the church is closed during necessary repairs. It does not state, however, that in consequence of complaints by parishioners and others as to bad smells emanating from the vaults of the church, an inspection has been made, resulting in the discovery that some hundreds of bodies in a state of decomposition, whose coffins also are in a sad state of decay, lie under the floors. In a beginning of the state of things existed a layer of concrete was put over the vault, thus hermetically sealing it. The last interment under St. Mary Woolnoth took place thirty-three years ago.

IT is rumoured that the Gladstonian Liberals are preparing a demonstration against Lord Randolph Churchill as a remonstrance against the violence of language in the Paddington address which he made use of towards Mr. Gladstone. The precise form which this demonstration shall take has not yet transpired. Several suggestions have been made, the two favourite ones being that the first time Lord Randolph rises to speak in his new capacity as leader of the House the Gladstonian Liberals shall rise in a body and leave the Chamber, or else that the noble lord shall be saluted with cries of "Apologise, apologise," which are to be kept up until he does apologise or else sits down. Whether this novel method of inflicting punishment upon Lord Randolph will actually be carried out remains to be seen. At present the scheme has not advanced beyond the stage of a smoke-room cabal.

A POSITIVE contradiction is given to the intelligence from Scutari, published by some newspapers, that the Porte had called upon the Montenegrin Government to institute an inquiry into the recent frontier conflict between Montenegrins and Albanians, and to bring the offenders to justice. It is declared that the Montenegrins merely acted on the defensive, and that the Albanian raiders who had been interned were surrendered to the Turkish authorities before Prince Nicholas's return here. The Montenegrin Government, it is added, awaits the result of the [illegible] enquiry.

It is stated that the scheme for the construction of a harbour at Damietta has been abandoned. On the other hand, however, a correspondent says: "With reference to a statement that the Damietta Harbour Scheme is practically abandoned because the promoters are unwilling to advance the earnest money, I have the highest authority to give a positive denial. So far from this being the case, nearly two hundred thousand pounds have been already spontaneously offered, and Damietta alone is ready with double the amount required as deposit."

H. H. PRINCE ESTERHAZY has returned to Calcutta from his shooting trip at Dakka with Mr. Sanderson, Superintendent of Kheddahs, having shot five tigers and one leopard in ten days. This must be considered exceptional sport at this season, when the country is extensively flooded. In the Dakka District the inundation is reported to be higher than it has ever been remembered, the bund at Dakka is being submerged.

WAKHAN, to which Russia has laid claim, is a petty province of Afghanistan. The present Governor is a Kirgiz, named Ghafar Khan, whom the Amir Abdur Rahman trusts very fully—because he is *not* an Afghan. Ghafar Khan has his headquarters at Kila-i-Panjah, on the southern branch of the Oxus, the garrison there being 300 Afghan irregulars. There is a small outpost at Sarhad further east wards towards the Pamir, and Abdur Rahman's authority is fully recognised in all Wakhan. When the Afghans extended their territory north of the Hindu Kush they, as a rule, allowed the hereditary rulers of the petty Khanates to govern their own territory as vassals of Cabul; but considerable changes took place when Abdur Rahman appeared on the scene. Thus Ali Mardan Shah, hereditary ruler of Wakhan, dreaded the succession of Yakub Khan and fled across the Hindu Kush. He is now with some 300 of his followers and their families a refugee in Yasin. Abdur Rahman invited him some time ago to return to Wakhan, but he has not yet ventured to do so. Ali Mardan Shah expresses the purest loyalty towards the Amir, but is perhaps fearful that some intrigue may endanger his life or liberty if he recrosses the Hindu Kush.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Aug. 20.

IT is reported that owing to the heavy rains of the last fortnight the roof of a railway tunnel at Betrem across the British frontier has given way, burying in its *debris* several labourers who were working within it at the time. The actual number of those who have suffered from the accident has not yet been ascertained. The damage to house and other property has been very considerable. Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Xavier da Silva Telles, doing duty with the Goa garrison, has been awarded a gold medal for his unexceptional good conduct during fifty years spent in the Military Department. This rare distinction entitles its recipient to an annual pension of 25,000 reis.

The preliminary arrangements for a commercial treaty have been made between Portugal and China, and Colonel Joaquim Jose de Graca, commanding a regiment at Macao, has been deputed as a Special Envoy to the Court of Pekin, to carry on the negociations. The Portuguese honorific titles are falling into discredit. Senhor Sa Coutinho, the Chief Justice of Goa, has declined to accept the title of the *Commendador da Ordem de Conceicao*, which was lately offered for his acceptance. A similar refusal was made some two months ago by Senhor Jose Ignacio de Loyala, the editor of the *India Portuguesa*. In a short time there will be considerable changes in the Judicial staff of the High Court. Senhores Sa Coutinho, the Chief Justice, and Pinto Ozorio will retire, and Senhores Ochoa and Nunes Ferreira will be appointed Judges of the High Court. The appointment of the Chief Justice will fall to the lot of Senhor Enaes, who has been District Judge of Bardez, and latterly acted as a Judge of the High Court.

It is proposed to establish a telephone line between Panda and Pangim. The Government are inviting subscribers from the mercantile community to support the project, as its necessity will ere long be felt by the public in general and the merchants in particular as soon as the railway line and the port of Marmagoa are opened for traffic.

A committee, under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor-General, has been appointed to organise a general plan for public instruction. It is proposed that all legislation bearing on this subject should be embodied in the new scheme with such alterations and additions as are suggested by the experience of past years. The new project will be complete in every respect, and serve as a guide for regulating the appointment of the professors and directing the educational policy of the country. The committee will assemble every Thursday at the Government House.

Senhor Henrique de Macardo, the Minister for the Portuguese Colonies in the Cortes, is, I hear, engaged at present with the reorganisation of the Treasury offices of the Ultramar, which are alleged to be in an anarchic condition. The Goa treasury even in the most prosperous times has really been able to meet its engagements, and a radical reform in that department is necessary if it is intended to avoid a financial crisis. The Governor-General has adopted the principle of economy in his administrative acts, and will surely help the Minister in putting the public treasury on a more satisfactory footing.

ARMED CRUISERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That the war scare in 1885, when our relations between England and Russia were much strained, had a very serious element in it, in the eyes of the English Government, the following bill of costs will show. All the vessels named below were chartered by the English Government and fitted out as armed cruisers in readiness for the expected declaration of hostilities between England and Russia. The lowest tonnage of any of these 16 vessels was 3,688 tons, and the highest was 7,375 tons. The combined tonnage was 78,541 tons. But this is only a sample of what Great Britain can do at a fortnight's notice if required. She could as easily and as readily fit out 1,600 steam vessels as 16 belonging to the Merchant Service, and make them armed cruisers. My argument from this is that the citizens of Bombay need be under no alarm at any time as to their city ever being bombarded by a hostile fleet, so long as the mother country has such a splendid Merchant Service to draw upon for ships and crews. The same remarks apply to the seaboard cities of Australia and New Zealand. This statement should go to far to dissipate any future war scare, for this simple reason, that we are always "Ready, aye ready!"—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS LIDBETTER.

		£		
America	National Steamship Co.	36,844	7	3
Oregon	"	54,777	18	11
Umbria	"	88,454	13	11
Orizona	W. Pearce	28,708	14	8
Alaska	"	42,188	14	3
Rosetta	P. & O. S. N. Co.	31,220	4	11
Massilia	"	52,420	2	11
India	B. I. Steamship Co.	28,906	6	10
Glenogle	"	28,265	16	1
Pembroke Castle	Castle Packets Co.	31,741	..	..
Lusitania	Orient Steamship Co.	35,241	2	10
Moor	Union Steamship Co.	28,850	7	3
Mexican	"	46,126	2	3
Coptic	Oceanic Steamship Co.	34,040	10	3
Britannia	Pacific Steamship Co.	33,430	0	7
Stirling Castle	Adamson and Ronaldson	36,870	0	0
		£ 508,086	2	11

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY were accorded a hearty welcome by a crowded house on Thursday night, on their re-appearance on the boards of the Gaiety Theatre. A varied and interesting programme was presented. The company fully maintained the reputation they earned on their former visits to this city, and no one who visits the theatre can fail to be amused by the eccentricities of Mr. Hudson [illegible] asking Thursday night as a criterion the company will have a very successful season. Notwithstanding that the entertainment was on very short notice, and also at a time when Bombay is supposed to be "empty," the theatre was well crowded, and this fact at once testifies to the popularity of Mr. Hudson. Himself a host, Mr. Hudson was ably assisted by an old Bombay favourite, Miss A. Maven, and also by Mr. Sydney Colville. He must be hopelessly melancholy whose imagination is not tickled by the sero-comic pleasantries of Miss Ada Maven, the songs, dances and negro personations of Mr. Hudson, the amusing character sketches and ventriloquial performances of Mr. Sidney Colville, the Tyrolean duets, with mandoline and guitar accompaniments, of the Misses Reeves and Blondeck, the ballads of Mdlle. Lande, and the wonderful cartoons of Mons. Fleury. With such a "combination of talent," a singularly attractive and original entertainment was to be expected as a matter of course. The entertainment opened with "Our Social Gathering," in which Mr. Hudson took the part of bones and Mr. Colville that of tambo, while Miss Ada Maven performed the duties of interlocutrix. It is almost needless to say that the trio, with their sallies of wit and grotesque sayings, afforded great merriment to the audience. In fact the opening number was the keynote of the whole entertainment, and the laughter having commenced was kept going till the whole, there not being a dull moment during the evening through. The different songs were well rendered. Mr. Colville bringing down the house with "Tottie Flossie Green," and Mr. and Mrs. Hudson earning several encores to which they kindly responded. Mr. Hudson's songs and dances were re-demanded over and over again, while the vivacious Miss Maven won for herself the unstinted applause of the audience. Mr. Colville was delightfully amusing in his characteristic personation of the old Squire, who need be under no alarm at any time as to their city ever being bombarded by a hostile fleet, so long as the mother country has such a splendid Merchant Service to draw upon for ships and crews. The same remarks apply to the seaboard cities of Australia and New Zealand. This statement should go to far to dissipate any future war scare, for this simple reason, that we are always "Ready, aye ready!"—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS LIDBETTER.

REFORMS IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE correspondence relating to the proposed reforms in the Bombay High Court has been handed to us for publication. The first letter is from the Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, suggesting the appointment of a commission to inquire into the organisation and the mode of conducting the business of the Court. The letter, which is dated April 15th and signed by the Hon. F. Forbes-Adam, chairman, and Mr. John Marshall, secretary, is as follows:—

The excessive delay and expense attending the administration of civil justice in the Bombay High Court having been strongly represented to this Chamber on several occasions lately, it was decided to institute a special enquiry into the subject with the view of ascertaining, as far as practicable, before approaching Government whether these representations were well grounded and serious cause of complaint really existed. The result of the investigation fully sustains the allegations made under both heads so far at least as the bulk of the business is concerned. In the opinion of the members of the Chamber, a reform if urgently called for in the organisation and mode of conducting business of the Court; and they feel warranted in respectfully suggesting that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the administration of the department.

From the unofficial and necessarily somewhat superficial character of the enquiry, the Chamber feel it is impossible for them either to point out in all instances the exact causes of the delay and expense complained of, or the precise nature of the remedies to be advocated; but the information they have elicited goes far enough, in their opinion, to indicate the leading lines on which an official enquiry might with advantage be prosecuted; and they accordingly take the liberty of submitting some suggestions to that end.

The grievances of the public appear to have their origin mainly in defects of administration and procedure; but a feeling also exists that in the appointment of judges of the High Court due care is not always exercised to secure those specially fitted by training and experience for the posts. No influences should be allowed to have weight in making High Court appointments save and except fitness for the work.

The Chamber respectfully submit that the experiment of civilian Judges sitting on the Original Side of the High Court has now had a fair trial, and has, after making allowance for conspicuous exceptions, not proved a success, and should not therefore be renewed. It is not only necessary that a Judge sitting on the Original Side should be a good theoretical lawyer, but also that he should have a thorough practical knowledge of the working of a suit according to the practice of the Court. It is not too much to say that it is impossible for a civilian Judge to have acquired that knowledge before his appointment to the bench. A barrister Judge appointed from England is likely to have a far better knowledge of the practical working of a suit than any civilian, as the practice in the High Court is in many respects similar to that in the Courts in England; but a Judge appointed from the local bar would have a greater practical knowledge than either a civilian or a barrister from England; and the Chamber consider that vacancies caused by the temporary or permanent retirement or absence of Judges sitting on the Original Side of the High Court should at all times be filled by appointments from the local bar when there are, as is the case at present, members of that bar fully capable of discharging the duties of Judges.

Whatever the qualifications of the Judges may be, however, it seems to the Chamber impossible that the work of the Courts can ever be satisfactorily disposed of under the present system of administration. In the first place practically half of the time is absorbed by holidays, as will be seen from the following details. The regular vacations are:—

Easter	... ...	4 days.
May	... ...	35 "
October	... ...	35 "
Christmas	... ...	14 "
Native and Special Holiday	... ...	17 "
Sundays	... ...	52 "
Each Judge has one day in the week originally granted for the purpose of writing up judgment	... ...	52 "
		209 days.
Deducting from these the Sundays and Wednesdays in vacations and the proportion of special holidays falling on Sundays and Wednesdays, say	... ...	22 "
There remain		187 days.

of rest as against 178 actual working days.

Seeing that the bench are in the enjoyment of liberal leave rules, it appears to the Chamber that these holidays might be reasonably curtailed by materially shortening the May and October vacations. From that source alone the effective power of the Court is susceptible of considerable increase.

[illegible] reorganisation of the [illegible] also be obtained by a portion their work. Under [illegible] which the hearing of an ordinary [illegible] interrupted on Mondays in all the Courts by motions, and in one Court also by Chambers; on Tuesdays in two Courts by short causes, and in the third by Chambers; on Wednesday only the Insolvency Court sits; on Thursdays by motions in all Courts and Chambers in one; on Fridays in one Court by Chambers, in another business is suspended altogether, the Judges sitting in appeal with the Chief Justice, and on Saturdays one Court does not sit at all, and another is taken up by contested Chamber work. By apportioning the bulk of the miscellaneous work to one Judge (who might be appointed to the special duty for, say, six months at a time), namely, the hearing of short causes and summary suits, the disposal of all Chamber work, the hearing of insolvency matters, &c., which can be practicable, if prisoners at Sessions, the sittings in appeal with the Chief Justice, and the hearing save in exceptional cases of motions in all suits, the two other Courts would be left free for the continuous trial of long causes and much unnecessary delay and obstruction avoided.

As pertaining to administration some of the subsidiary offices of the Court appear, from such information as the Chamber have been able to obtain, to call for urgent and special enquiry, notably the Master's office and the Translator's department. In the former it is alleged that the delay is excessive, and the mode of procedure cumbersome and obsolete, entailing uncalled for expense; while in the latter the system that obtains of allowing private translations to be done is said to cause serious obstruction to the regular despatch of business. Nor does it appear that full necessity exists where native parties to suits possess a fair knowledge of English, for having the summons and other documents translated, nor that if translations are necessary in every case where a native is a party to a suit that the present arrangements as to translations should be continued. This, however, belongs more properly perhaps to the question of procedure regarding which the Chamber feel themselves called upon to speak with a certain amount of reserve. Not that defects do not exist under that head; on the contrary the legal practitioners of the Court attribute as much of the delay and expense in business to unwieldy procedure as defective administration; but it becomes more difficult to suggest effective remedies where question of law or the interpretation of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure may be involved. For the purpose which the Chamber have in view, it will suffice to point out that a decree in an undefended suit on a bill of exchange, on which the proceedings are throughout of the very simplest nature, cannot be obtained in the ordinary course much under a month, nor for a less sum than Rs. 300, while the costs generally range from Rs. 35 to Rs. 450. In England, judgment in an undefended case can be obtained in a week for something under £5. A very large portion of mercantile cases could be dealt with according to the practice prevailing in England, with the result probably that once it became generally known a decree could be speedily obtained at a small cost, a considerable amount of litigation, which has its origin in the desire to obtain delay, would entirely cease.

The practice of granting adjournments and postponements on unnecessary and trivial grounds is also alleged as an objectionable feature in the present mode of procedure. It is regarded as a source of delay and uncalled for expense which might be greatly mitigated were the Judges always men qualified by legal knowledge and local experience in the mode of conducting business, to deal with applications of this nature on their merits. Doubtless both solicitors and barristers originate a share of the delay under this head, and as delay, is in many instances the sole object of the defence, this is not to be wondered at. If, however, they found that they could not count on postponement being granted without sufficient cause they would be compelled to be prepared for the prosecution of the suit upon the day fixed for hearing. In this way the "postponed list"—the great bugbear of the Court—would in time be eliminated.

Much room for reform, too, unquestionably exists in the regulations governing the relations now existing between the two branches of the profession—solicitors and the bar.

In some quarters the monopoly of audience on the Original Side of the High Court enjoyed by the Bar is regarded as one of the greatest causes of delay and certainly of increase in expense, and the Chamber would respectfully urge upon Government the desirability of the commission of Enquiry giving serious consideration to the question whether this monopoly should be longer maintained. Solicitors are admitted to audience in the Small Causes Court and the Police Courts, and solicitors and pleaders on the Appellate Side of the High Court, in all of which the same questions arise and the same principles of law are applied, and it seems difficult, therefore, to find good ground for supporting the existing system of [illegible] The removal of the restriction respecting the audience [illegible] probably [illegible] to abolition of the present bar regulations which entail unnecessary expense, and no doubt also at times delay, by insisting, for example, upon an unduly high scale of fees, and, especially in certain suits, two barristers, that is a brief and a second, be compelled by any legal necessity to render the services for which they have actually been paid.

While giving the whole subject the consideration which its importance demands, the Commission of Enquiry would ensure, the Chamber would further respectfully suggest, Government the desirability of immediately appointing an additional barrister Judge to the bench of the High Court with the object of working off existing arrears. With the work of the Court brought up to date, the scope and incidence of the requisite measure of reform would be all the easier to develop.

Sir William Wedderburn, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, replied as follows to the representations by the Chamber of Commerce, under date August 26:—

I am directed to inform you that the Governor in Council has carefully considered the request contained in your letter of the 15th April 1886, that he would be pleased to appoint a Committee of Enquiry into the administration of Justice on the Original Side of the High Court.

2. His Excellency in Council does not think that the appointment of such a Commission by this Government at the present moment is desirable. In the first place, several of the matters alluded to in your letter will shortly come under the consideration of the Finance Committee, and all of them will probably at no distant date be subjected to inquiry by a Parliamentary Commission. In the next place, it would be very difficult to find material for the composition of such a Commission as the Chamber desire. You state that the Chamber feel themselves called upon to speak with a certain amount of reserve regarding questions of procedure; or, in other words, that its members have not sufficient technical knowledge to enable them to form a correct opinion as to existing defects and practicable amendments in the procedure of the High Court. You express the opinion of the Chamber that civilian Judges (and presumably *a fortiori* civians who are not Judges) cannot possibly have acquired a thorough practical knowledge of the working of a suit according to the practice of the High Court. If, then, merchants and civilians were excluded from the proposed Commission on account of their ignorance, it would be necessary to fall back upon barristers and solicitors; and it is hardly necessary to point out the anomaly of appointing a Commission composed of Bombay barristers and solicitors to report upon the proceedings of the Judges, and to consider whether the monopoly enjoyed by the barristers and solicitors should be abolished. Lastly, no Commission which the Government could appoint would have the same facilities of enquiry into abuses as is possessed by the Judges themselves; and it is moreover the Judges alone who, under the existing law, are invested with the power of applying a remedy to those abuses, if they exist. It would therefore clearly be inappropriate to refer questions of reform to any tribunal other than the Judges, unless the Governor in Council had reason to believe that the Judges were opposed to all reform.

3. His Excellency in Council is convinced that there is not the slightest reason for calling in question, and that the honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are most anxious to improve the administration of justice in every possible way. He therefore forwarded your letter to the High Court, supplementing it with certain observations of his own; and he informed their Lordships that he confidently left to them the task of determining and carrying out the necessary reforms.

4. To this communication a reply has been received from their Lordships; and I am now directed to make you acquainted with their views, and those of Government, on the several points raised in your letter under reply.

5. In the 3rd paragraph of your letter you state that a feeling exists that in the appointment of Judges of the High Court due care is not always exercised to secure those specially fitted by training and experience for the post.

6. The Chamber must be aware that permanent appointments to the High Court are made by her Majesty; and even if it were true that such appointments are made without due care, (an allegation to which the Governor in Council in no way assents), it is manifest that this Government has no power or responsibility in the matter. Temporary appointments are made by this Government; and I am desired to say that, in making such appointments, the Governor in Council has always endeavoured to select the person best fitted for the post. When a barrister Judge goes on leave, his place is invariably filled either by a leading member of the Bombay Bar, or by a very efficient Judge transferred from the Court of Small Causes. And no appointment is ever made without consulting the Chief Justice.

7. His Excellency in Council does not think it necessary to discuss the question raised in the 4th paragraph of your letter as to the fitness of civilian Judges to sit on the Original Side. It is sufficient to say that, as the Court is at present constituted, it is impossible to arrange that every Court on the Original Side should be presided over by a barrister Judge. The Court consists of seven Judges, of whom at least three must by law be barristers, and at least three must by law be civilians. It is also thought necessary that there should be one native Judge. As the Chief Justice sits on the Appellate Side there are only two barrister Judges available for the Original Side, and consequently one of the three Courts must be presided over either by a civilian or the native Judge.

8. In the fifth paragraph of your letter the Chamber complain of the time absorbed by the holidays of the High Court. Upon this point their Lordships observe as follows:—"The Chamber of Commerce has fallen into error in treating as a day of rest the day on which each Judge as a rule absents himself from Court, and which is devoted to preparing judgments and reading up the evidence. This practice originated in the special nature of the work on the Original Side of the Court, as well as in the Indian Appellate system, which requires that judgment should be written in many more cases than is usual in England. It prevails in all the High Courts and is found to conduce to the speedy and satisfactory disposal of contested business. We think it only necessary to add for the information of the Chamber of Commerce that, if the holidays be excluded, the regular Court holidays will be shorter than those observed in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta."

However as it appears that May and October vacations, taken together, are longer by three or four days than the one vacation taken by the Calcutta and Madras Courts, we intend to give effect to the suggestion of Government that they should be assimilated in length to the latter, with due regard to the circumstance that the excess in the case of the Bombay High Court is partly absorbed in two journeys to and from the hills, as against a single one necessary in the case of the other High Courts."

The Governor in Council does not anticipate that an abbreviation of the vacations to this extent will greatly accelerate the disposal of business; but he does not consider that he would be justified in insisting that the Bombay Judges should be content with shorter vacations than are enjoyed by the High Courts in other Presidencies. It must be remembered that the vacations are intended not only for the benefit of the Judges, but also of the Bar; and that the work both of Judges and Advocates is so arduous that in every country it has been found necessary to allow lengthy periods of relaxation. Both the Judges and the Bar would, it is believed, gladly dispense with the numerous native holidays; but it would probably cause great discontent, if native witnesses were compelled to attend in Court on these days. The ordinary work, therefore, on the Original Side could not be carried on on these holidays; while on the Appellate Side a similar difficulty would arise from the unwillingness of native pleaders to appear.

9. The subject of the 6th paragraph of your letter, viz., the saving of time which might be effected by a reorganisation of the mode in which the Judges apportion their work is one peculiarly within the province of the Judges, and it is difficult for any one who is not thoroughly acquainted with the system to make any practical suggestion. The particular suggestion made by the Chamber appears to their Lordships to be open to many objections, and not to be feasible in practice. They add, however, that "the changes introduced in the last three years in the mode of disposing of the business in Chamber, by which the Judge is usually set free in the hour to go into Court; the appropriation of all uncontested suits, short causes and summary suits to one Judge; and lastly, the fixing the hour for holding Chambers at 10-30, will effect all that is possible to prevent unnecessary interruption in the actual trial of causes."

10. With regard to the delay in the Master's office referred to in the 7th paragraph of your letter, the Judges say: "The delay is due principally to the parties themselves in not making the necessary advances to their solicitors, and to the solicitors, who are constantly from one cause or another asking for advancements. A question of fees and taxation arises between parties and their solicitors, which renders it very difficulty for a person in the position of a Commissioner to [illegible] The Governor in Council cannot but think that more firmness on the part of the Commissioner, and a determination on the part of the Judges to insist that references for taking accounts should be reported on within a reasonable time, would go far to mitigate the evil which undoubtedly exists. His Excellency in Council trusts that the

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886.

...ut on going on ex parte ...ure before the Court of ... some particulars of being ... lies in the adoption as ... system by which the Court ... touch of the case. ... is impossible while the Court remains at its present strength, with a great burden of arrears.

7. The complaint as to delay in the Translators' Office is, we believe, well founded, but it is frequently due in part of solicitors' clerks to obtain ... documents. The practice of allowing translators' ... transactions out of Court, which is degenerating ... normal as a cause for delay, came into ... the entire approval of the Law Society, as appears from Mr. R. M. Westropp's letter to Government of 25th ... 1871, page 6. It is intended to abolish the practice at the present as those best able to form an opinion ... to its continuance, and to make ... allow to reduce the number of documents requiring to be translated. But our principal reliance for rectifying the evil must rest on a more active supervision of the department by superior officers than has hitherto been exercised over it.

8. With regard to the expenses of litigation on the Original Side, it is much to be feared decline to discuss the question except in connection with the existing English system of advocates and solicitors. That system ensures, so far as is possible, and we may add has hitherto most successfully ensured, a high order of practitioners in both branches of the profession—a circumstance which has contributed not a little towards the respect in which the late Supreme and the present High Court have, we believe, always been held, as well as to the maintenance of the independent position hitherto occupied by the Courts. If the system be thought too expensive for the smaller and less important class of cases, it may be that it would be advisable to transfer them to another jurisdiction; but the change suggested by paragraph 10 of the memorial would in our opinion injuriously affect the status of the Court—a matter in which we cannot but think the public is deeply concerned—without affording any appreciable relief as regards expense, to the more important class of litigants, and certainly ought not to be adopted on the sole responsibility of the Judges, without a far stronger expression of public opinion in its favour than is to be found in the memorial in question; and in doubt considering the importance of a change, such as the one proposed in its bearing on the whole judicial system, we think that it is one that ought to be introduced, if at all, by the direct action of the legislature after the complete discussion that such a measure would necessarily undergo.

9. We are however of opinion that the time has come when the scale of ... allowed on taxation, both as regards fees to counsel and solicitors' costs should be revised, more particularly with the view to the adoption of different scales of costs varying with the amount and importance of the suits; and we intend directing our attention without delay to the subject.

10. The subject of the 12th and 13th paragraph of your Lordship's letter, relating to certain alleged Bar rules which the Government think objectionable, has been referred to the Bar for an expression of their opinion. Until that has been received we are unable to say what course we shall think it right to adopt; as the subject is one on which the Bar are entitled to be heard and with which we cannot doubt they will deal with all due regard to the wishes of the public.

The views of the Bar Committee have already been published in these columns. The correspondence closes with the following from Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, to the Honorary and Registrar:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 109 of the 9th August 1886, forwarding for the information of Government a report of the Bar Committee convened to consider the statements with regard to Advocates contained in the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, dated 15th April 1886, and the letter of Government to the High Court, No. 2976, dated 17th May 1886.

2. This report at its commencement states that the Bar "have observed with surprise and regret that the Government of Bombay have thought fit to impute to the members of the Bar, and more especially to the leading members of the Bar, ... unprofessional conduct in the practice of their profession," and that "that Bar are desirous of recording their protest against the offensive form in which the last page of their letter of Government is couched and their emphatic denial of the truth of such imputation."

3. I am to say that the Governor in Council finds it difficult to believe that the Bar really consider that the Government has imputed dishonourable conduct to the Bar, and more especially to its leading members, in the language of the letter of Government of the 17th May is couched in offensive form. His Excellency in Council has sought in vain in that letter for any such imputation, or for anything offensive either in form or in substance.

4. It was indeed suggested in that letter, that barristers do under certain circumstances, take fees without rendering an equivalent of service. But it was not implied that such conduct was dishonourable. When a proceeding of the kind is in accordance with a rule or practice sanctioned by authority, it cannot be said to be dishonourable. No one, for example, would dream of saying that the Sheriff of Bombay is dishonourable, because he receives fees for which he does little or nothing in return. Whether the practice or rule, or practice, by which the proceeding is sanctioned, is ... subject for discussion, and ... alterations in the public interests, ought not to be considered inconsiderate.

5. It was also observed in the letter of Government of the 17th May, and this ... observation to which perhaps the Bar ... more especially refer), that the Governor in Council believed that the rules of the Bar were made for the benefit of the leading members of the Bar, and that they had the effect of excluding from business the junior members, who would very gladly deviate from them. His Excellency in Council may have been mistaken in this supposition; but the Bar, and especially the leading members of the Bar, appear to be hardly quite consistent if they say that the mere supposition involves an imputation of dishonourable conduct. For in their report the following passage appears: "There can be no question whatever that, if only single counsel were employed, practically the whole work of the Original Side of the High Court would be done by the half dozen leading barristers alluded to in the Government letter. Six counsel under the circumstances would practically monopolise the whole of the contested work; and experience shows that those six counsel would be the leaders of the Bar for the time being; and it is also clear that such leaders could and would do for each other any work which any one of them might not at the moment be able to attend to." In other words, if the rule by which junior counsel are supposed to be excluded were abrogated, the leading members of the Bar say that they would still, by arrangement among themselves, contrive to exclude them. They can hardly, therefore, say that they regard a suggestion that they have passed a rule with that object as an imputation of dishonourable conduct.

6. The Bar indignantly repudiate the charge that their rules have been passed without regard to the interests of suitors, so as to operate oppressively on the latter. Here again, a statement by Government that the rules do so operate may involve a reflection on the disinterestedness of the Bar, but hardly upon their honour. As regards the question of fact, I am desired to say that the Governor in Council, when he addressed his letter of the 17th May to the High Court, was of course not aware of the rule framed by the Bar so recently as the 5th March 1886. The very fact, however, that the Bar though it necessary to pass that rule, in order to modify the harshness of former rules, is sufficient proof that the rules in existence down to the 5th March 1886 were oppressive. And indeed it is impossible to doubt this, now that it appears from the new rule that the previous rule necessitated the employment of two counsel in certain cases, in cases in which a trustee or stakeholder submitted to the Court, and asked for his costs merely, and in cases in which all that had to be done was to peruse the Commissioner's report, and pass a decree thereon.

7. I am to say, in conclusion, that it appears to His Excellency in Council that the matter is not one for anger or recrimination. His Excellency has felt it to be his duty to support demands of the public, which appeared to him to be reasonable, and he believes that, in so doing, he has ... the best interests of the Bar ... profession is that it is the protector of the public, and it must suffer in its high reputation if the ... is believed that it is itself oppressive. The Bar have themselves admitted that there is room for complaint, for whether spontaneously or on the ... demands which ... become known to be imminent, they have passed their rule of the 5th March 1886. And the Governor in Council is glad to note that they now state that they are prepared to consider further concessions in co-operation with the Chief Justice and Judges. This is the spirit, and not that of irritation and resentment, in which His Excellency thinks that suggestions for reforms should be received even by those whose interests are likely to be injuriously affected.

8. I am to request that these observations may be communicated to the Bar, as the Bar have published their report, and have thus publicly charged Government with treating them in an offensive and insulting manner, this letter, as well as the letter to the High Court of which the Bar complain, will be communicated to the press.

THE "CABINET NOIR."

A WORK on the French postal service just published in Paris gives some curious details of the minister institution known as "Le Cabinet Noir." Its origin dates as far back as Louis XI., who instituted it for the purpose of discovering the secret thoughts and designs of his subjects. Under Richelieu ... art of the ... *cassement des cachets*, as it was then ... practised on a large scale. But it was not till the reign of Louis XIV. that the famous ... was officially created. Special employés were charged to unseal the letters at the post-office ... make known their contents to ... The ... the ... was ... the persons at Court ... to the indiscretions of the post. "It is of no use my sealing my letters," wrote the mother of the Regent; "they have fabricated a ... for it composition out of quicksilver and ... which ... the wax, and when the letters are opened and copied they seal them up again ... cleverly that nobody can detect the trick." ... by this means that the Government discovered ... of the Catalonian conspiracy against ... revolution subdued the ... and ... servants ... letters addressed to them by their masters. ... Napoleon III. ... reorganized on a more comprehensive plan and ... at a cost of 800,000f. a year. ... intended to ... out of the secret service grants, ... employé's ... constantly engaged in ... Their letters follow ... fall of the ... before the Cabinet ... have ceased to exis

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

IN a letter in the Manchester papers, Mr. Daniel Adamson, the chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, replied to a speech made recently by Sir Edward Watkin. In the course of the communication Mr. Adamson says:—

For myself, truly, I never doubted Messrs. Rothschilds' capacity to get the required capital if they took the matter in hand, and it was fortified in this by every man that I discussed the subject with, both in Lancashire and in London, and whose experience gave them a right to speak with authority on a financial question. It is only just to Messrs. Rothschild to say, as I have a right to believe, that they have not lost confidence in this great Lancashire project, and probably after a little while, when critics have done their worst, and the conviction of subscribers has become more firmly established, they will no doubt, if solicited, lend their powerful aid to secure the money for this needful undertaking. The great misfortune of only allowing the public four days in which to subscribe was not, however, any act either of myself or the directors, but a condition insisted upon by Messrs. Rothschild. As far as I was personally concerned, my convictions were, and are now, that four days was too short. A more appropriate time would have been probably four weeks, and if the matter had been left open there was no great reason why facilities should not have been given to the public to fully consider the whole question over again even to the extent of four months. But the matter being entrusted to Messrs. Rothschild they naturally directed it in their own way, and no doubt according to a very large past experience. The prospectus issued by Messrs. Rothschild was the work of the directors and their officers. In reference to Sir Edward Watkin's statement that he believed they had been told "by Mr. Adamson that Messrs. Rothschild had undertaken to find the capital upon a commission of 1 per cent.," this is entirely untrue. No such statement was ever made by me. I took great pains at the first half-early meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, held in February last, to make it clear beyond doubt to the shareholders that Messrs. Rothschild undertook only to finance this matter—to put it through their house as a financial enterprise; and as compensation for their services and experience they were to be paid a commission on the capital that they secured at the rate of 1 per cent. This was established by the prospectus when they asked the public to subscribe £7,250,000 which, together with the £750,000 already ... in the Manchester district, made up the £8,000,000 required for the Canal.

Allow me to add (Mr. Adamson concluded) that although the directors of the Manchester Ship Canal Company have been disappointed and to some extent discouraged, they are not seriously disheartened nor dismayed, and after a thorough investigation of the prospects and chances of further Lancashire support they hope to lay before the public such evidences of real determination that this great waterway will be carried out as to influence the outside investing public to come in and support it, not only as a necessity, but as a national undertaking that will bring the products of all nations and carry our manufactured goods to every country under the sun.

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE BARTLETT CASE.

MR. EDWARD CLARK, Q.C., contributes the following preface to a complete and revised report of the Bartlett poisoning case which has just been issued by Messrs. Stevens and Haynes, the well-known law publishers. The preface is dated "5, Essex-court, Temple, July, 1886":—

The case of which a complete and corrected report will be found in this volume attracted so much public attention, and had in it so many elements of enduring interest, that I think it desirable that it should be recorded in a permanent and convenient form. The very large correspondence which came to me during the progress of the case from members of the medical profession showed that the questions which had to be discussed were felt to be of great importance in the study of medical jurisprudence; and I have never known a case, or at all events not more than one, which had in itself so strong a dramatic interest. The strange relations between the prisoner and the husband, with whose murder she was charged, the yet more strange relations between her and the man who in the first instance was included in the accusation, together with the exceptional circumstances of his acquittal and his immediate appearance in the witness-box, fully explain the great public interest which was taken during the trial, and which culminated in the very remarkable scene which followed its conclusion. It was at my request that my friend Mr. Edward Beal—from whom, as well as from Mr. Mead, I received during the case the most diligent and invaluable assistance—has undertaken the duty, which he was specially qualified to perform, of preparing the volume for the press, and I am greatly obliged to him for the care which he has given to his task. Mr. Justice Wills has been good enough to revise the report of his summing up, and Sir Charles Russell has kindly performed the same service in respect of his opening speech and reply. Mr. Sidney Plowman, of St. Thomas's Hospital, has supervised the medical references in the report, and thereby added to the obligation under which all concerned in the defence already stood for his assistance during the case. I trust that the volume may be found useful to all students of the administration of the law.

A MONSTER PETITION.

... petitions have recently been presented to the House of Commons, but the document in course of preparation by the World's Women's Temperance Union will probably take a leading place in the list of monster petitions. This international exhibition of ... addresses—all ladies, of course—respectively reside in London, San Francisco, Chicago, Ontario, Honolulu Christ Church (New Zealand), Berlin and Antwerp is this year presided over by Mrs. Lucas, the sister of John Bright. Announces its "watchword as ... Agitate! Organize! and its objects "the overthrow of the use and sale of stimulants and narcotics the world around." With a view to the advancement of these principles it has been resolved to secure a gigantic petition "to the Governments of the world, collectively and severally," which will be signed by women only, and be translated into the language of every nation and be circulated in every country. The complete list of the names secured will be presented to each Government, commencing with the American Congress and the Dominion and British Parliaments. It is estimated that at least five years will be required to complete the petition, which is to represent as fully as possible "the women of the world." A Continental lady, who will subsequently proceed to Scandinavia for the same purpose, is now in England making arrangements for obtaining the signatures of the women of Great Britain. This remarkable petition reads:—

Honoured Rulers, Representatives, and Brothers,—We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land, and the world's family of nations. We know that when the brain of man is clear, his heart is kind, his home is happy, his country prosperous, and the world grows friendly. But we know that alcoholic stimulants and opium, which craze and cloud the brain, make misery for man and all the world, and most of all for us and for our children. We know these stimulants and opium are sold under legal guarantees, which make the Governments partners in the traffic by accepting as revenue a portion of its profits, and that they are forced by treaties upon populations either ignorant or unwilling. We have no power to prevent this great iniquity, under which the whole world groans and staggers, but you have power to cleanse the flags of every clime from the stain of their complicity with this unmingled curse. We therefore come to you with the united voices of representative women of every civilized nation under the sun, beseeching you to strip away the safeguards and sanctus of the law from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of this two-fold curse of civilization throughout all the territory over which your Government extends.

NIHILIST REMINISCENCES.

THE following account of an interview with Stepniak appeared recently in the columns of a French contemporary, which introduces the famous Russian Nihilist as a man of about thirty years of age, with the figure of an athlete, and an enormous head:—"His rough beard grows downward from his ears, overrunning his cheeks without, however, veiling the mouth—the terrible, blood-red mouth of a barbarian. But it is especially in those dreadful details, says his interviewer, "there is something in the face of Stepniak which gives it ... almost infantile expression of kindness, and ... of the gentleness of great, powerful beasts. Stepniak's muscular powers, carefully preserved by constant gymnastic exercises, are indeed altogether extraordinary. I have seen him take up a chair on which a man of middle height was sitting, and lift it with one hand from the ground and on to a table. To this enormous physical vigour corresponds the almost monstrous development of certain intellectual faculties, those, for instance, of the memory and the imagination. He speaks every European language without difficulty, and his knowledge of history and political economy is considerable. I have never, before I heard Stepniak, felt the almost magnetic fascination which the apostle exercises on individuals and on multitudes." On a visit paid to Leeds, a country seat of Mr. ... from the French journalist took his "terrible comrade," the latter told the following gruesome anecdotes *apropos* of two of the most terrible crimes committed by the Nihilists. "General Nezentzeff," said Stepniak, "was assassinated by one of my friends one morning when he was walking with a functionary in the Neosirl Prospect which was then rather deserted. My friend rushed upon the General, stabbed him with a knife and jumped into a carriage which was awaiting for him. As you may imagine, the comrade who drove lashed the horse furiously, for rapid flight was the only alternative to being hung. Nevertheless, my friend the assassin took the whip out of the driver's hand saying 'Don't lash him, it is cruel to doing what he can.' ... And my friend was afterwards pleased with himself for having felt this pity, for he said to himself, 'After all, I am not altogether a bad fellow.'

When the "execution" of the Emperor Alexander II. had been decided upon two men armed with explosive bombs were placed near the bridge where the Emperor must pass, with instructions to throw them into the carriage as soon as the opportunity presented itself. The two assassins ... at a distance of about fifteen yards. The first bomb fell down under the horses' hoots, and, upsetting the carriage, threw the Emperor on his face into the snow. The second assassin, forgetting the object which he had in view, and seized by pity, rushed together with the soldiers to the rescue of the Czar, and was arrested with his bomb under his arm while helping to lift the wounded man from the ground.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, ... produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. T. Hilton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lupus, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsules imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Assad Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

MR. H. M. STANLEY ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

MR. STANLEY, in a speech at the recent dinner to Mr. F. W. Chesson, said:—

To me it seems scarcely conceivable that an English-speaking man residing here for any length of time could be otherwise than profoundly interested in your politics and aspirations, as much so as any patriot or Radical among you. Of those questions which agitate society in London just now, the most interesting, it appears to me, is that which relates to the strengthening of the ties existing between Great Britain and her colonies, and the consolidation of the mighty Empire that has grown up in course of time from the perennial overflow of these islands. Whenever I go to visit the Exhibition which I liken to a microcosm of the British Empire, despite the pomp of display all around me, I see as through a mist always the humble beginnings which made all of it possible. I see the incalculable amount of energy, courage, endurance, and perseverance that must have been expended by the humble builders of the Empire before those results which now astonish the world could be gathered and harvested. What do these bountiful treasures mean, gentlemen? To me they tell of continents redeemed from waste, of vast wildernesses turned into grain fields, of endless forests laid low and converted into fleets of ships to bridge the ocean, of countless cities, towns, villages, and hamlets, rising to view in the late void places of the earth, and states, dominions, and powers springing up in each hemisphere as though by magic. Wonderful as it may appear, all these great changes are due to nothing more than British manhood rightly directed. Mr. O'Connor Power quoted an ancient Roman to-night. It was an old Roman who accorded the noblest quality to "manhood." I consider it not among the least of the uses of this Colonial Exhibition that it illustrates what true manhood means in its most serious sense. It has created an English world over-sea. It began with poor and humble English families huddled between the decks of emigrant ships, obscure families of nameless adventurers, their entire worldly possessions mainly being a few tools, and seeds from English fields; but they also bore with them an illimitable stock of that noblest virtue—manliness. Miserable and desponding at the time of parting from the soil that gave them birth, they sail away over the unknown and wide seas. They reach the unknown lands with dismal forebodings, or all appears so strange and unpromising to them. Yet by reason of their very manliness they are on the lonely shores with stout hearts, and set their tiny tents. By and by long huts replace the tents, and after awhile frame houses are built in place of the huts, and behold in course of time towns are told of, and cities that have been created, and which become known to us under the names of Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Auckland, Wellington, Cape town, Durban, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and thousands of others spread out, and sprinkling the broad areas pointed to the British flag. And now in the ripeness of time we find the representatives of these humble but heroic emigrants with commissions to show the fruits of their labours and to prove to us all how well they toiled in the English mother's name. Gentlemen, and troubles that beset the poor pioneers to whom they were indebted for immeasurable extensions of British power which the Exhibition represents. Let us hope that what has been won and created will become as permanent as the builders designed it to be.

RUSSIA AND NEW GUINEA

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* writes:—A letter in the *Times* of the 26th July from Mr. E. S. Thomassen, F.R.G.S. which has just arrived here, again calls attention to the Russian traveller, M. Miklouho Maclay, and endeavours to refute certain assertions made in the German Press in regard to his aims and intentions in New Guinea. As the chief statement in Mr. Thomassen's letter has been flatly contradicted by one or two Russian papers, notably in one pretending to give the exact remarks of M. Maclay himself made personally to its special reporter, it is perhaps worth while trying to get at the truth of the matter. In the first place it is quite inconceivable why Englishmen interested in M. Maclay and his schemes will persist in ascribing to him the title of Baron. Several members of the Russian Press ridiculed this circumstance. The rank of hereditary noble, or "Potomstwennii Dworianine" which Mr. Thomassen takes care to add on to M. Maclay's name, when translated into its English equivalent only means literally one who by means gentleman, and carries with it no title whatever. Ninety per cent. of all educated persons one ... meets with in Russia are hereditary nobles, and so far from its being considered any distinction, it is generally only regarded as part of that absurd and now antiquated class system according to which every office boy in the Government employment becomes a noble. Mr. Thomassen is consequently in error when he calls Baron Maclay, but if so, it is certainly only among his English and Austrian friends; and I am sure that M. Maclay is the last man in the world to wish to be called by a title to which he has no rightful claim, as he usually is the most ardent opponent to all for ridicule to the fierce and unscrupulous opponents who are now attacking him in the Russian Press. Since M. Maclay arrived here the cudgels have been taken up for and against him, chiefly by the *Novoyé Vremya* and the *Golos*. The latter paper is his most inveterate opponent, probably only because his plans have been approved of by the *Novoyé*. It is quite sufficient for anything to be unmercifully condemned by the *Novoe Vremya* if it only appears first and foremost in the *Golos*. To such a height did the fine ... a special reporter who Maclay had a long interview with the distinguished traveller in order to ascertain the real facts of the case, and published his exact words in a long article, to which I will now refer. Some of the statements in that article have since been contradicted, there is every reason to believe that they were in substance at least correctly reported by the writer. Mr. Thomassen, in his letter, says he knows full well that M. Maclay never desired Russia to have a colony in New Guinea, also that no Russian claim on New Guinea is intended, except—and here comes a most extraordinary qualification—inasmuch as may be required to secure to the Russian Government the use of the Maclay Coast as a full protection against German adventurers or other white intruders. Another curious assertion of Mr. Thomassen as to M. Maclay acting under the "command of the Czar" hardly seems to comport with the scientific private character of a philanthropical scientist which is endeavoured to give him, nor with Mr. Thomassen's concluding observation that his friend is working out his own problems without any official assistance from anybody, Russian or otherwise. In the Paris Exhibition the St. Petersburg interviewer of the *Herald*, who must, of course, be held responsible for his report, M. Maclay never allowed any one to enter his private cabinet, and the door was always locked. The only time I saw it open was when the servant was sweeping out the room, and on the occasion I caught a glimpse of the table literally covered with books and papers. Whether he intended that night to assault her, and he would always assault her if he had the chance. She had always kept him. Mr. Alderman Hammond said the Bench had come to the conclusion that an assault had been committed by Lord Lonsdale upon the complainant. They were, however, of opinion that the assault was a very trivial one. The proceedings from first to last appeared to be discreditable when they considered the position of the people; and Lord Lousdale would perhaps remember for the future that it was improper to interfere unnecessarily between man and wife. The husband of a woman had rights which the law gave him, and until those rights were dissolved or interfered with by the law no man had a right to prevent a husband from having communication with his wife. Lord Lons dale would have to pay a fine of 40s. and costs.

LORD LONSDALE AND MISS VIOLET CAMERON.

AT the Newcastle-on-Tyne Police Court on Monday, August 2, Lord Lonsdale was charged with having assaulted David de Bensand, husband of Miss Violet Cameron, whose operatic company was playing at the Theatre Royal, Newcastle, during last week. The assault was alleged to have been committed at the Turk's Head Hotel, Newcastle, at a late hour on the previous Friday night. The complainant said he returned from London to Newcastle on Friday night, and proceeded to the Turk's Head Hotel, Grey-street. He there found Lord Lonsdale in a sitting-room with his wife, who passed under the name of Mrs. ... Lord Lonsdale ... inside the room Lord Lonsdale seized him by the collar and threw him violently to the ground, after pushing him on the staircase. Subsequently he was approaching his wife, who was moving upstairs to her bedroom, when Lord Lonsdale again seized him by the throat, and ... him. In cross-examination, he admitted having spoken to Lord Lonsdale on Saturday and Sunday, after the assault had been committed. He had also smoked with Lord Lonsdale since. He also admitted that at Edinburgh, Portobello, and other places he had recently stayed in the same hotels or lodgings as Lord Lonsdale and his wife stayed at. Miss Maxted, book-keeper at the Turk's Head Hotel, said that Lord Lonsdale's valet, Mr. Morrison, ordered a bed-room for Miss Cameron, one for Lord Lonsdale, one for Miss Cameron's maid, and one for himself. He also ordered a sitting-room for the use of Lord Lonsdale and Miss Cameron. Charles Steward, a private detective from London, said he was staying at the Turk's Head Hotel, and heard a scuffle on the night in question. He went upstairs and saw Lord Lonsdale holding the complainant by the collar. It was represented, for the defendant, that the complainant went to the hotel with the intention of assaulting his wife, and that Lord Lonsdale interposed. The complainant, recalled, said his wife appeared to be very faithful to the defendant, because Lord Lonsdale had threatened her life if she remained friendly relations with her husband. He denied having approached his wife in a violent manner. Edwin Morrison, valet to Lord Lonsdale, said no assault had been committed. Mdme. de Bensand was called. She said she was known as Violet Cameron. The complainant was her husband; but she had filed a petition in the Divorce Court on the ground of his cruelty. On Friday night she was at the Turk's Head Hotel, Lord Lonsdale and herself were partners in theatrical speculation. She went into the room engaged for herself and Lord Lonsdale. Her husband followed her into the room. Her husband said, "Well!" but neither Lord Lonsdale nor herself answered him. Lord Lonsdale afterwards asked him to leave the room, and on his refusing to do so Lord Lonsdale quietly led him to the door. It was not true that her husband was thrown on the ground. She was frightened of her husband. She believed he intended that night to assault her, and he would always assault her if he had the chance. She had always kept him. Mr. Alderman Hammond said the Bench had come to the conclusion that an assault had been committed by Lord Lonsdale upon the complainant. They were, however, of opinion that the assault was a very trivial one. The proceedings from first to last appeared to be discreditable when they considered the position of the people; and Lord Lousdale would perhaps remember for the future that it was improper to interfere unnecessarily between man and wife. The husband of a woman had rights which the law gave him, and until those rights were dissolved or interfered with by the law no man had a right to prevent a husband from having communication with his wife. Lord Lons dale would have to pay a fine of 40s. and costs.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE DUC D'AUMALE.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S letter to M. Limbourg regarding the publication of some letters addressed by him some years ago to the Duc d'Aumale is too characteristic not to be worth giving in full for, as the Republican *Débats* remarks, denials not having succeeded, he now tries, though without more success, impertinence and menace:—

"Four letters signed with my name and address to the Duc d'Aumale have been published in the newspaper. As the first was manifestly false, I could not recognize the authenticity of the others until the originals were produced. I kept silence. To-day I declare authentic the three last letters which the Duc d'Aumale has deputed you to publish. I will do you the favour of not passing an opinion on your master's act or on the task which you have accepted. Nor do I condescend to give you explanations on the tenour of these letters. You would not be able to understand them. You have been a Prefect of the Republic for the purpose of betraying it. I am a Minister of the Republic for the purpose of serving it. I am serving it against you and yours. I have deserved your hatred. I desire nothing better than to continue to be worthy of it. When the Duc d'Aumale, without regard to military regulations, sought to gather round him, under the pretence of hunting, and with an end which clearly appears to-day, officers of whom many were unknown to him, I was deputed to convey to him the representations of the Minister of War. I obeyed. When the Princely conspiracy compelled me to choose between my former chief and the Republic, I remained faithful to the Republic. The law was voted. I carried it into effect, and if ever factious persons, friends of yours, should take it into their heads to pass from words to deed, the author of the letters to the Duc d'Aumale will do his duty simply, but very energetically, against the friends of the Duc d'Aumale."

This letter did not reach M. Limbourg till half-past 10 last night, General Boulanger curiously enough having sent a messenger with it to the *Figaro* office, where a subeditor consulted the directory, found the address, and handed it back to the messenger. Meanwhile, General Boulanger had sent his letter to the newspaper. M Limbourg, replying in the spirit of the moment to an epistle which the General had taken two days to write, indited the following note:—

"The receiver of this letter will not do its author, 'the general adjutor,' who has twice in a few days publicly denied what he knew to be truth, the favour of considering it as a provocation capable of being how taken notice of. He contents himself with leaving it to the judgment of men of honour and common sense."

THE NEW PEERS AND BARONETS.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY, K.C.B., of Normanhurst Court, Battle, ... raised ... is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, the well-known railway contractor Sir Thomas, who was born in 1836, educated at Rugby, and at University College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1860. He sat in Parliament for Hastings from 1881 and in June 1865, he first entered Parliament as member for Devonport, in the place of Sir A Buller, but at the general election in the ensuing July he failed to obtain re-election. In 1868 he unsuccessfully contested Birkenhead on a vacancy occurring by retirement of Lord Clarence Paget, and in December 1868 he was returned for Hastings. This brought he continued to represent till the general election in 1880 when he was returned in that constituency as a successful candidate for the Abercrombie Division of Liverpool. Sir Thomas Brassey has taken a warm interest in all matters affecting the mercantile marine and has more especially sought to provide for its conversion in time of war into a valuable auxiliary to the Royal Navy. He has been an active promoter and supporter of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers and is honorary commander of the Liverpool brigade. In 1880 Sir Thomas was appointed a Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1884 undertook the duties of Secretary to the Admiralty. He is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county of Sussex, and Elder brother of the Trinity House and an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Sir Thomas Brassey married, in 1860, Anna, daughter of Mr. John Allnutt.

Mr Michael Arthur Bass, who is the sitting member for the Burton Division of Staffordshire, is the eldest son of the late Mr. M. T. Bass. He was born at Burton-on-Trent in 1837, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1862, during the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone, a baronetcy was conferred upon him, to which, under special remainder, his brother, Mr. Hamar Bass M.P., is heir. Sir Arthur Bass is a magistrate for Staffordshire and Derbyshire and a deputy-lieutenant for the former county. He is also a shareholder and director of Bass and Co. (Limited), brewers of Burton-on-Trent. Sir Arthur Bass represented Stafford from July, 1883 to December 1885 East Staffordshire from that time until the present year. Mr. Bass sits for the Burton Division of the county in the late Parliament. He was returned unopposed at the last election. In 1869 Sir Arthur Bass married Harret Georgiana, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Thornewill, of Dove Cliff, Staffordshire.

Mr. John Glencairne Carter Hamilton, of Daizell Motherwell, is the only surviving son of the late Mr. Archibald J. Hamilton, of Daizell by his second wife, Elinor, daughter of Mr. David Hamilton of Westburn. He was born in 1829, and married in 1854, Lady Emily, youngest daughter of the tenth Earl of Leven and Melville, and was left a widower in 1883. He was educated at Eton and entered the 21st Life Guards in 1847, retiring with the rank of captain in 1860. He subsequently joined the Queen's Own Glasgow Yeomanry Cavalry, and retired with the honorary rank of colonel in 1885. He has been vice-lieutenant of Lanarkshire since 1865, and represented the Falkirk Burghs from August, 1857, till ... when he was ... Parliament represented this division ... the late election he again contested the seat as a Gladstonian Liberal, and was defeated by a small majority.

Sir Henry Irving, K.C.B., is the second son of the late Rev. John C. Dalton Thring, of Alford, Somersetshire, by Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John Jenkyns, vicar of Evercreech, Somersetshire. He was born in 1818, and educated at Shrewsbury School and Madalene College, Cambridge. Sir Henry Thring, who was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1845, was appointed counsel to the Home Office in 1861. This post he held till 1869, when he received the appointment of parliamentary counsel. In 1850 Sir Henry Thring married Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. John Caldwell, of Liverpool, and a sister of the present Lord Cardwell.

Mr. Frederick Thorpe Mappin, of Thornbury, Sheffield, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Mappin, of Sheffield. He was born in 1825, and educated in Sheffield. Until 1880 he was senior partner in the firm of Thomas Turton and Sons, Sheaf Works, Sheffield, since which time he and his sons have been the sole owners of the business. He is a magistrate for the West Riding and for the borough of Sheffield, a trustee of the Sheffield, and has been Mayor and Master Cutler of Sheffield. He is also a director of the Midland Railway and of the Bridgewater Navigation Company. Mr. Mappin was one of the jurors at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and at its close received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. He entered Parliament in 1880 as member for East Retford, for which place he sat till 1883, and represented the Hallamshire Division of the West Riding in the late Parliament. At the last election he was returned unopposed as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone. In 1845 Mr. Mappin married Mary Crossley, daughter of Mr. John Wilson, of Oak Holme, Sheffield.

Mr. Charles Mark Palmer, of Grinkle Park, Saltburn, is the son of the late Mr. George Palmer by his marriage with Miss Mark Taylor. He was born at South Shields in 1822, and married, first in 1846, Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Ebenezer Robson, of Newcastle; secondly, Augusta Mary, daughter of Mr. Alfred Lambert; and thirdly, Gertrude, second daughter of Mr. James Monteomery, of Hillsands, Middesex. Mr. Palmer is a large coal owner in Northumberland and Durham; is the founder of the Palmer Shipbuilding Company Jarrow, and is also an ironmaster and glass manufacturer. He was elected first Mayor of Jarrow in 1875, and is an alderman of that borough. He is a magistrate for Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, and is lieutenant-colonel commandant of the 1st Newcastle and Durham Engineer Volunteers. Mr. Palmer represented North Durham from 1874 until the dissolution of 1885 when he was returned for the Jarrow Division of Durham. At the late election he was re-elected for the same constituency as a Gladstonian Liberal without opposition.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe Love Jones-Parry, of Madryn Castle, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, is the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir L. P. Jones-Parry, K.H., of Madryn by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Calcraft, of Hohhall, Lincolnshire. He was born in 1832 and was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, and is a Fellow of many scientific societies. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Carnarvonshire, and was high sheriff of the county in 1854. Mr. Jones-Parry represented the county of Carnarvon from 1868 till 1874 when he was an unsuccessful candidate at Carnarvon boroughs from March, 1882, till the late dissolution, when he was defeated by Mr. Swetenham, Q.C., the Conservative candidate.

Mr. James Kitson, of Gledhow Hall, near Leeds, is the second son of the late Mr. James Kitson, of Elmet Hall, Leeds, and was born in 1835. He was educated at University College, London, and is an iron and steel manufacturer at Leeds. He is a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire and for the borough of Leeds, a director of the North-Eastern Railway, and president of the National Liberal Federation and of the Leeds United Liberal Association, and has been president of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Kitson has been twice married, first, in 1860, to Emily, daughter of Mr. Joseph Cliff, who died in 1873, and secondly, in 1881 to Laura, only daughter of Mr. E. Fisher Smith of The Priory Dudley. At the late general election Mr. Kitson, who came forward as a Gladstonian Liberal, made an unsuccessful contest to wrest the representation of the Central Division of Leeds from Mr. G. W. Balfour.

THE BEGGARS OF PARIS.

NEXT to the concierges, perhaps, the beggars are the greatest nuisances in Paris. They have been augmenting so rapidly of late and becoming so aggressive that the Prefect of Police—now that the spirit is abroad—has resolved to expel them, and has issued instructions to police-sergeants to get at the number and conduct of the fraternity in their respective districts. Just before they receive the order the *Petit Journal des Ballets Parisiens* has been entertaining its readers with some sketches of their private history. These Parisian beggars may be looked upon as the aristocracy of the mendicant world. Begging has become a line art with them. They have their beats from choice rather than necessity. They have got a sort of circular newspaper to keep them ... of the ... which they periodically take ... beats. Rows of them may be seen ... the church doors, waiting for the congregation to come out, and they hang round the doors of fashionable restaurants. The greatest nuisances among the gang are those who wear beg at all. There is an institution for the ... and ... of ... especially. They play the role of ... joiners are kept at work in making small wooden carts, staves, and various contrivances for them. Their object is to ... from the public by means more ... and ... than ... not by solicitation. And, considering that many of them are so palpable frauds, it says a good deal for the gullibility of the Parisians that they succeed. The *cul-de-jatte*—those who squeeze themselves into a sort of wooden bowl and propel themselves along the pavement with their hands—frequently combine the functions of thief with those of beggar, as they are just a convenient height to reach ladies' pockets,

According to the *Temps* there were 2,765 beggars arrested in Paris in 1884 and 4,138 in 1885. When arrested they are first taken to a central police station, where they are asked to give an account of themselves. Some are sent to the hospital or to the Depôt of Mendicity, others to their native departments, and the worst offenders to the police-court. There is in Paris a privileged or licensed class of beggars. The police have always had power to deal with others who, on whatever pretence, receive alms; but the general toleration allowed on fête days seems to have been allowed on other days as well, until the condition of the